

GRAYSVILLE

BATTLE CREEK OF THE SOUTH



1888-1988

Milton T. Raiber

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BATTLE CREEK OF THE SOUTH

Pioneering in Church, Educational
and Medical Leadership in the South

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Milton T. Reiber

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PREFACE

The Graysville, Tennessee, Church was organized on September 8, 1888. This volume is the story of what happened in the work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Graysville for the next one hundred years. The story of hope, faith, courage, devotion, and sacrifice is worthy of emulation today. The pioneers in the South showed tremendous faith in establishing institutions with so few members and so little financing.

My interest in Graysville began when I was a student there and later when I was the pastor of the Graysville Church. According to what I have been able to ascertain, I am the only graduate of the Southern Training School or Graysville Academy who has returned as pastor of the Church. Our daughter was born in Graysville, and was delivered by Dr. Stella Martinson, who also delivered my sister in Graysville thirty-eight years before.

My sources are as follows: The General Conference *Daily Bulletin*, the *Review and Herald*, the *S.D.A. Yearbook*, the *Southern Review*, the *Southern Watchman*, the *Watchman*, the *Field Tidings*, the *Southern Tidings*, the minutes of the Committee Meetings of the Southeastern and Southern Union Conferences, the minutes of the Southern Training School Board, the Dayton, Tennessee, public library, the Rhea County, Tennessee, Courthouse, and friends.

My appreciation goes to Dr. Merrill Dart, Carl Jacobs, and June Thorpe Blue, for information and pictures; to Elder Archa Dart for information; to Elder Ray Jacobs for supplying the chapter about his father; to Lois Doherty in the Adventist Heritage section of the McKee Library at Southern College for help in locating information; to Mrs. Lenora Higgins, granddaughter of Elder R. M. Kilgore, for a picture of her grandfather and information; to my wife, Eunice, for spending weeks in copying the names of the Graysville Church members from the Church Clerks' Record Books for the past one hundred years; to William H. Taylor for editing this manuscript; and to many friends for supplying a picture or two and encouragement.

It is my hope that this volume may inspire greater zeal for finishing the work started in the South by our pioneers, and that we might have more appreciation for the heritage they left us.

September 6, 1988 Milton T. Reiber

(Milton T. Reiber's education has been in Seventh-day Adventist Schools, beginning in 1925 in Springfield, Illinois. His appreciation of Adventist education increased as he did the research for this volume. After graduating from Southern Junior College, Reiber went to Washington Missionary College and received a B.A. in Theology. After sixteen years in the ministry he attended Potomac (now Andrews) University, receiving an M.A. and B.D. in Applied Theology.)

THE BEGINNING

Today we think of a conference as having several thousand members. Not so back in the 1880's. The Kentucky Conference was organized in 1876, and in 1888 it had just 125 members. The Tennessee Conference was organized in 1880, and in 1888 it had 162 members. The first church to be organized in Tennessee was at Edgefield Junction, eight miles north of Nashville. Later, in 1876, a church was organized at Mt. Gilead, seven miles from Sparta, Tennessee. However, the Edgefield Junction Church with a name change and change of location is the only one that survives today.

In 1885 E. R. Gillett came to the vicinity of Graysville. One source says that he came from Iowa, and another said that he came from Wisconsin. The fact remains that he came and began to share his faith. In 1888 others had joined him, and they banded together in worship. At this time, North America was divided into districts for the General Conference to administer. There was a superintendent over each district. Graysville was located in District #2, which comprised the southern states of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

At the present time, we would not think of organizing a church with only nine members, but the believers in the vicinity of Graysville believed they would be better able to carry on the work of God as a church than as individuals. Accordingly, on September 8, 1888, these nine members met, with three ministers, and organized the Graysville Seventh-day Adventist church, which has remained to this day. An actual record by the church clerk of this historic event follows. Eternity alone will reveal the results of this event.

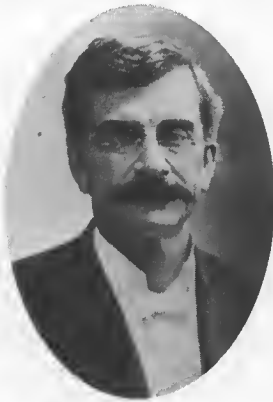
Elder J. M. Rees, who led out in the church organization, was the cousin of Mrs. I. N. Connell, a long-time member of the Graysville Church. Elder Rees also later performed the marriage ceremony of his cousin and I. N. Connell.

By January 5, 1890, the Graysville membership had grown to 21. And, meeting in business session, they voted to build a church. They had first met in members' homes, and then in Chase's Hall, but decided a building of their own would be much better. Although their numbers were small, they

began to make plans. On January 14, they elected a building committee and set to work.

The church bought a lot of about a quarter of an acre from J. W. Clouse for \$50. The deed was recorded April 1, 1890. The property was in the name of the General Conference Association because at that time there was no local legal organization to hold title.

Although the church was donating



Elder J. M. Rees



Graysville Church

RECORD OF MEETINGS.

Graysville Tenn.

Sept 8th 1888.

Sept 8th 1888. The commandment keepers of Graysville and vicinity met for the purpose of organizing a church.

Taking the name of Seventh Day Adventists. Elder J. M. Rees Pres. of the Tenn. Conference of S. D. A. being present presided over the meeting. Elder O. H. Lane and Elder Marvin were also present. Eld Lane gave some practical instruction showing the duties of church members one to another, and the necessity of being co-workers with Christ, having covenanted themselves together to live pure lives both in body and soul, through Christ their living head. E. R. Gillett, Isaac Barstow, Julia Barstow, W. S. Gillett, having letters from other churches of this faith, by vote banded themselves together in church fellowship; after which Sarelida Pierce, Martha Crowley, California Crowley, Bird Terry and Amanda Terry were by vote received into the church all having been previously baptized. Church officers were elected as follows. E. R. Gillett, Eld. Isaac Barstow Sec. Sarelida Pierce, Clerk W. S. Gillett, Treasurer. Isaac Barstow was ordained as deacon.

Sarelida Pierce Clerk,

money for a new building, the members were still interested in advancing the work of God. On April 6, Elder J. W. Scoles, who had recently moved to Graysville, presented the need of a tent to the congregation. The tent would be furnished by the General Conference, and, as it would be used in the Cumberland Mission, it was desired that the local congregation help with its purchase. The church responded with an offering of \$62, which was typical of the Graysville Church from then on. When a need was presented, there was an immediate response.

The building committee lost no time in its work, and on Sunday morning, November 9, 1890, the church was dedicated. An offering of \$70 was received that day

to pay off the indebtedness. Elder R. M. Kilgore was with the church for that event. On Sabbath, the day before, he was with the church for a general meeting in Graysville of the believers in that part of the Cumberland Mission. At this time there were 34 members of the Graysville Church.

Elder Kilgore had come to Graysville from the Illinois Conference where he had been president for the last three years. Prior to that he had pioneered the work in Texas for eight years, leaving a membership of 800. Elder Kilgore had been asked by the General Conference to connect with the work in the South as superintendent of District #2. Later, he was elected the first president of the Southern Union. Elder Kilgore spent much time, energy, and money in building up the work in Graysville and in the South in general. The following is a tribute paid to him by Elder G. I. Butler, a former president of the General



Elder R. M. Kilgore

Conference who knew him well.

In the *Review* of July 11, 1912, is an announcement of the death of Elder R. M. Kilgore. As we both entered the publishing work of the denomination at the same time, at a very early period in the history of the Iowa Conference, in the day of "small things" so far as the cause there was concerned, it seemed to the writer that a few words of reminiscence concerning our brother's labors in this cause might be worthy of publication.

Robert, as he was familiarly called, was just out of the army at the close of the war. My first recollections of him are at a camp meeting at Pilot Grove, when Elder and Mrs. White and Elder J. N. Loughborough were present. He was then a young man, clothed in his captain's uniform, with the well-earned reputation of a gallant soldier. He had very recently embraced this message, although his father's family had become believers years before. The conference elected new officers, and, much to my surprise, and I might say regret, I was called to the presidency of the conference, Elder James White, J. N. Loughborough, and Henry Nicola being the nominating committee. It looked like folly to me. It was two years before I was called to public labor. Ministers from abroad came to labor in this field. Elder Loughborough, with his large experience, visited the churches. I, with Elder D. T. Bourdeau, commenced public meetings, Brother Kilgore being our tent master. During four tent seasons we were thus associated, and it was here that our intimate acquaintance began. The following season, M. E. Cornell took the place of Elder Bourdeau, serving for one year. Brother Kilgore made an ideal tent master. In these courses of lectures we had excellent success and rarely failed to have a church at the close of the lecture course.

The writer will never forget the time when Brother Kilgore wished to lay before us his desires for counsel and advice. In his great love for the cause, he wished to become a partner in its ministry, and very modestly presented his desires and feelings, asking my

advice. I advised him to take his Bible, favorable opportunity, and, like one learning to swim, enter the waters and give the Lord an opportunity to work for him. He soon did this, with the result that a few persons accepted the message.

His full entrance into the ministry was rapid. He was a dear brother, generous, whole-hearted, and loved by all of his associates. He soon became prominent in the conference and had excellent success. He manifested a willingness to sacrifice for the cause.

In my labors, when the railroads were few in the State, I found it difficult to go from one appointment to another. Brother Kilgore, on his little farm, had a lively pair of mules, and in answer to my call, was only too ready to make a round trip of one hundred fifty miles. He was unwilling to take any remuneration for such trips although they interfered with his work, for with him the cause stood first of all, and I have every reason to believe that it continued so until the day his life closed.

His work in the Iowa Conference was highly prized. His name stood on the conference committee for many years. After I was called, very unwilling on my part, into the General Conference work as president, and had general supervision of the field, there came a time when a few believers were found in Texas. The great state had, as yet, hardly been entered. The few believers made a strong plea to the General Conference for help. In looking over the field for a good man to send, Elder R. M. Kilgore was selected. He moved his family there and, with his accustomed energy, went to work with all his heart. Correspondence continually passed between us. God greatly blessed his labors there, and church after church was raised up, the work growing very rapidly.

His going to Texas and the success he had there gave forcible evidence that he would be especially useful in establishing the work on a firmer foundation in the whole southern field. His arduous labors were esteemed valuable, and he held important positions in various fields in the General Conference. He was, in short, a General Conference man when he was entrusted with special responsibilities in the Southern Union Conference. He located in Graysville, Tennessee, a small village some twenty or thirty miles north of Chattanooga. The locality is healthful and pleasant, so he settled there, and his last home was in that place.

Seeing the need for a general school for the southern field, he worked earnestly for it, and after various changes, much to his joy it was located in Graysville. In the early days he was truly a father to that school. Every effort in his power was put forth to the best of his judgment to make it a success. It has been, and still continues to be, a success. Many hundreds have received his benefits. Through its establishment, many families of Sabbath keepers were drawn thither until a large church exists there. These facts had much to do with the establishment of a prominent sanitarium there, the oldest one in the southern field. So this little village has become a leading center of the work in the old conference of nine southern states. But that conference is now divided into two union conferences, the Southeastern and the Southern. However, the one leading school at Graysville still accommodates both. The settlement of Elder Kilgore there, with his intense interest in the work, was one leading factor in the establishment of that small village as our important center in the southern cause.

The last five years of his personal labors were spent in the Southern Conference, though his home was still in Graysville. The cause of his death, according to our able physician, was paralysis of the brain. His son Charles took him to his home in South Lancaster, Massachusetts. The weary brain is now at rest.

"He sleeps in Jesus, blessed sleep, from which none ever wakes to weep."

Perhaps no person, outside his own family circle, knew him better than the writer. There has been between us a very close intimacy through all these forty years, or ever since the beginning of the four tent seasons when we slept together in the preaching tent. No one single break or alienation can the writer recall in all these forty years of constant acquaintance. Not one single doubt have I ever heard him express in all that time of the truthfulness of, or his full faith in, this message or its final triumph. Not one unworthy blight have I ever known upon his moral character. The tears flow as I pen these words of witness of our love and affection, but they do not arise from the slightest doubt

concerning his acceptance with God. They flow from love and the highest respect for his integrity and faithfulness to God and the right and in deepest sympathy for those who mourn.

George I. Butler

Elder Kilgore's last place of work was in Nashville, as pastor of the church, but evidently, he intended to retire in Graysville. His membership was moved back to Graysville on March 2, 1912, and he passed away on June 28. Because he had labored so long in Graysville, the members conducted a memorial service for him.

A SCHOOL IS STARTED

The Seventh-day Adventist Church is not just another church. Its members believe they should reflect the character of Jesus and those who do not wish to live by the principles of Christian conduct as outlined in the Bible should be encouraged to do so or be disciplined. If a change in behavior or attitude is not evidenced, then their membership should be withdrawn. Accordingly, the Graysville Church had early manifested a desire to have its members reflect the high calling that membership entails. On April 11, 1891, a communion service was planned by the church. When the members assembled, it was found that two of the brethren had disagreements over a horse trade. So, what did the church do? The communion service was postponed until such a time as these two brethren would be reconciled. The next day a business session was held to try to ascertain just what the trouble was. The two men told their differences, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter.

After due course, the committee reported to the church. One brother had traded a horse to another. It was not specified what was received in return. Three days later the trade was reversed, except the first brother wanted \$11 plus the horse. The church decided that the horse would be worth as much three days later as it was when the trade was made, and the brother who first owned the horse was at fault. He admitted that he was at fault and asked for forgiveness. One brother did not agree with the church and he was put under censure.

On April 13, 1891, at a business meeting of the church, complaints were lodged against the local elder for not enforcing church discipline. Evidently, the church succeeded in keeping the records free from those who had little desire to live the life of a Seventh-day Adventist. The following is an extract from a report to the *Chattanooga Times* from Dayton, Tennessee, on November 4, 1895, in regard to the trial of Adventists who were arrested for working on Sunday. Speaking about Adventists:

Their dress, demeanor and general appearance was shown up in marked contrast to the majority of those around them. Without exception, the Adventists were neat and clean in their attire, and had faces ruddy with the glow of health, while the average Rhea County habitue is unkempt and has a Nebuchadnezzar look about him; and is bathed in an odor of moonshine whiskey. Elder Gillett, (one of the charter members and elder of the church) is a great favorite in Dayton. There did not appear to be any reputable citizen who has a word to say against him; in fact they all spoke in high favor. He is 65 years of age, and has resided in Graysville for eleven years, having removed from Monroe, Wis. He is a carpenter by trade, but works very little, as he is well off, he lives in a pretty farm house and devotes his attention to the Adventist school and church.

In the *General Conference Bulletin* of March 8, 1891, appears a report by Elder R. M. Kilgore of the work in District #2. He said:

The council recently held in Atlanta, Ga., ratified the action of the General Conference Committee in regard to the establishing of a denominational school in District #2. The demand for such a school is imperative, and the cry is so great that it can only be hushed by a commencement being made the present year. Definite propositions from some localities have been presented, bidding for the school. Other towns and villages are now working the matter up, inviting its location in their midst. Some good sites have been offered, and the interest manifested on the part of citizens in these localities would

indicate that the time has come for immediate steps to be taken, and a commencement to be made in a small way to educate our youth and workers for the Southern Field, and that to delay is dangerous to the best interest of the message in District #2.

It seems incredible for them to launch into a project of this kind with a membership in District #2 of 555 members, and as Elder Kilgore said, "There is but one organized conference in the District, the Tennessee River Conference, which is composed of those portions of the state of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Cumberland Mountains. The eastern part of these two states form the Cumberland Mission Field. All the other states in the District are also mission territory."

But nothing is accomplished without faith, and Elder Kilgore had it. He secured the services of pioneering Elder G. W. Colcord, who had recently established Milton Academy in eastern Oregon, later to become Walla Walla College. Elder Colcord was also a man of faith and hard work. He came to Graysville, where it had been decided to have the school, at his own expense, and rented the upper part of a small store building in Graysville. While getting the building in shape, he announced that the school



Professor and Mrs. G. W. Colcord, founders of Graysville Academy, 1892-96

would be held in the church. It started with 23 students, each paying \$4 a month tuition. Most schools at that time were financed this way. After a month the school was moved into the renovated upper floor of the J. W. Clouse store. One of the pupils was Arthur W. Spalding for whom the elementary school building at Collegedale is named. The first term of school started February 20, 1892, and the second began in September with an enrollment of 32, and it had reached 62 when the third term began on January 16, 1893. At first Elder Colcord's wife assisted in teaching. In 1893 Celian Colcord, nephew of G. W. Colcord,



First school building at Graysville, classes held in upper story, 1892. Picture taken just before being torn down.

arrived and helped with the teaching, making three teachers and three part-time teachers.

Naturally, school could not continue in a small room, and plans were made to erect a school building. This building was built in 1893, 45 feet square, two stories above a ten-foot basement. Why a high basement? As in most of the buildings of that day,



Graysville Academy building, built in 1893.

they needed daylight in the basements because kerosene lamps did not give a lot of light. The second floor was the chapel, and classes were held on the first floor. Land was donated for the school, but the present generation does not know just how much. Research has tumbled up the amount of 17 acres, seven acres, nine acres, but the present campus consists of 10 acres. The local church rallied to the school program with

money and labor. An addition will be discussed in a later chapter. It seems hard to believe that such a small group of people could erect such a building only by their vision and work. With meager resources, faith, prayer, and hard work the building was completed. At the fall term of 1893 in the new building the enrollment was 120, and the school was named Graysville Academy. This building served well for about 80 years and was finally demolished in 1974. In *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 7, p. 231, Ellen White said, "I saw where there are institutions for the advancement of the Lord's work. One of these places was Graysville, another was Huntsville, where we have industrial schools. These schools are to receive encouragement and help, for the Lord led in their establishment."

Throughout the history of Graysville Academy and Southern Training School one thing was emphasized by those in charge—the spiritual advancement of the students. Many students came from the village of Graysville and had no Adventist background. There were also students whose parents had moved to Graysville to put their children in a Christian school. Many of these children had not been baptized. The Graysville Church and the Academy were very desirous that all the students should be converted and unite with the church and have a part in giving the Advent message. The official news organ of District #2 was the *Southern Review*. In the issue of November 28, 1893, was the first of many such notices: "Several students of the Graysville Academy have recently been baptized and united with the church." This was the pace set for the school for years to come. Students came to school and found spiritual education as well as academic training.

SETBACKS

For some time there were no other churches near Graysville, and some members had moved away but still held membership in the Graysville Church. Several members of the Graysville Church lived in Chattanooga, and in December, 1894, letters were granted to these members to help organize a church there. Also, on December 25, 1894, some Graysville members were granted letters to organize a church in the Cove. Those who are familiar with Graysville will know that the Cove is a valley running north on the west side of Lone Mountain. Many Adventists had farms there, and, because of transportation difficulties, a nearby church was organized. This church continued for several years. Gradually, as the membership enlarged, the work in the South advanced.

The academy building was erected in 1893, but there were students from places afar, and where were they to live while going to school? No record has been found of building a home for the boarding students, but there was one. Whether or not it had been built on the campus or one was bought or rented close to the campus is not known. The *Southern Review* issue of January 9, 1894, notes: "The young people at the Students' Home wore a broad smile on Christmas morning when they were invited into the parlor to see what Santa had left. A line across the room was well filled with stockings and socks of all sizes and colors, which were crammed with the "goodies from old Santa's sled. The largest stocking was for the smallest boy, and old Santa was so generous as to provide a sock for the girl who was too modest to prepare one for him."

And in the issue of November 12, 1895, is a notice of a special winter term of the academy, to begin on December 2, and continue until March 23, 1896. The work would take the place of the various institutes that had been held separately. Instruction would be given to colporteurs, Bible workers, and ministers. The charge would be \$45 for the term "for those who board and room in the Academy Home if paid in advance." This would continue to be used as a home until a dormitory was built on the campus.

Although the work of the church was progressing nicely, both in the academy and the church, the adversary was not happy about it. All over the South, Adventist members were being arrested for working on Sunday. Sabbath-keeping was something new for the people of the South. Sunday was the Sabbath for them, and these people who had come into their midst were not willing to abide by their ideas of keeping Sunday. However, this was limited to a few, and the majority of the public, when they had understood the issues, were in favor of the Adventists. The church clerk for the Graysville Church reports of a business session at the church on April 7, 1895: "meeting called to order by Elder Gillett (who was later arrested for working on Sunday), the pastor, Elder Colcord, being in jail for conscience sake in consequence of a bad, yes, wicked Sunday law." The *Dayton Republican* gave the following account regarding the trials of some Adventists in March, 1895:

The Seventh-day Adventists' trials were held Tuesday and Wednesday before Judge Parks in Circuit Court.

They were all charged with carrying on common advocations of life on Sunday, contrary to the law, and their names and the character of the work done, as elicited by the testimony of Wright Rains, the principal witness against them, are given below. They were all, nine in number, found guilty:

Wm. Burchard, digging well, in one case, and pulling fodder, in another.

W. J. Derr, painting house.

Dwight Plumb, building addition to his home.

M. C. Sturdevant, sawing stove wood and building wire fence around flower bed.

Elder G. W. Colcord, superintending carpentering work in his house.

F. S. Abbott, selling goods.

Wm. Wolf, rolling windlass at the well Burchard was digging.

Prof. I. C. Colcord, carrying lumber across several fences to be used in carpentering work about his house.

Henry Burchard, helping dig well.

There were indictments against three others—A. F. Harrison, F. M. Plumb, and B. I. Deffenbacher. No arrests were made in these cases, the parties being in other states.

The case against N. B. England was continued at his request, as he had only lately come from North Carolina, and was not prepared for trial. There were in all the unlucky number of thirteen Adventists indicted. Geo. Smith, who is not an Adventist, was also charged with the same offense, the prosecutor named in the indictment being C. R. Wilson. When Smith's case was called, Wilson failed to prosecute and the case was dismissed.

(Was it just happenstance that the one who was not an Adventist was not prosecuted?)

The Adventists did not employ a lawyer but addressed the juries themselves.

Attorney-General Fletcher did not prosecute further than develop testimony from the witnesses.

On Wednesday morning, Judge Parks gave his decision in all the cases where there was a conviction. The defendants were fined \$2.50 each, but said as it was the first offense, and in view of the peculiar character of the cases, he would suspend fines, leaving the judgment in force for costs only. On Wednesday after the sentence the Adventists held a consultation. They concluded not to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, but to serve out their sentence in the Rhea county jail. After this decision was known, ex-Attorney-General Smith and several other lawyers got their consent to make a motion for an arrest of judgment on the plea that the indictments were not properly drawn up. Judge Parks overruled this motion. The Adventists assembled at the courthouse Friday afternoon prepared to enter the jail to serve their sentences, and they will be there by the time this paper reaches the readers. The School at Graysville is closed in all its departments and some of the scholars are already making preparations to leave for their homes in other states. The Adventists all speak in good terms of the courteous treatment they received at the hands of the officials of the court. The law seemed to be plain against them.

Evidently, since the fines were suspended, the Adventist brethren spent time in jail for the court costs, although this was not made plain by the paper. However, other reports say that they spent time on the road gang, and even pictures of them are extant. In November of 1895 other Adventists were arrested and brought to trial in Dayton for working on Sunday. Two prominent lawyers spoke in their defense. The Dayton paper had this to say about the Adventists:

Graysville is a pretty village, rather straggling, but well laid out, situated five miles south of Dayton, on the line of the Cincinnati Southern railway. Its population is in the neighborhood of 450. . . . About one half the population are Adventists, and the majority of these are farmers.

Prior to the action brought against them at the July term of this court, very little was heard of the Adventists. They are proverbially hard-working, steady, sober and industrious men, and it has been ascertained that not a single case of breach of the peace, or the commission of any offence whatsoever against the law of the land, had ever been committed by any member of the Adventist fraternity during their residence here.

In the defense of the Adventists, ex-Congressman H. C. Snodgrass, of Sparta, Tennessee, said:

So far as I am concerned, the very law is obnoxious. I believe it is a violation of the organic law of the land. I believe that if the highest court in the land should ever have the opportunity to pass upon it, it would be repealed. They have as much right if they believe that the seventh day is the day they ought to keep as you have to keep the first day. One man believes in sprinkling, another in immersion. These are the same things; it is simply a difference of opinion; it is simply the exercise of a judgment and a conscience.

Some governments say to which church you should belong and what money you should pay to the church; and to raise your voice against these decrees was certain death; and this statue on your books is a relic of the past; it is a part of barbarianism—it is a part of the dark ages. Why, the idea of such a law in a free country like this, where a man believes serving God by keeping Saturday, and he is doing his duty to both God and man to rest on the seventh day. It is a violation of the personal liberty, to handicap him.

Judge Lewis Shepherd addressed the jury on behalf of the Adventists, and in a similar vein said that this law is foreign to the spirit of our form of government and asked the jury to acquit the accused. And this was done. They went free. If the Adventists who had been convicted had allowed lawyers such as these to plead their cases, they likely would not have gone to jail. However, God does allow these things to come to pass that His message might be presented to the public and make it easier for His messengers to work later.

Another Adventist defendant, one of the charter members of the Graysville Church, presented his defense before the jury as follows:

Nothing more than that, gentlemen of the jury, my case is before you, and of course, I am not here to plead it before you at all, but I want you to take it and consider it yourselves.

I am charged with working, doing malicious work on Sunday, and I deny that charge . . . I don't think I work maliciously on any day.

I want to say this to the jury: that I observe the Seventh-day Sabbath, and since the time that I gained a knowledge of that, I have thought that it was my God-given privilege to work on the remaining six days, though I knew it was in violation of the law of Tennessee. But there are two Sabbaths, a rival Sabbath, and the Sabbath of the Lord. Now, the state says that I must rest on Sunday, and God says that I must observe the seventh day. Well, now, who must I obey? Answer for yourselves. And if you gentlemen require of me as the law says, to rest on the first day of the week, and if you will answer for me before God, and be responsible for me there, than take the case into your hands and compel me to do these things.

I want to say this, gentlemen of the jury: I was born and raised a slave, and until the emancipation of course I never enjoyed any freedom at all. And since the emancipation, I thought I was a free man to do just as I pleased, so long as I did not infringe upon the rights of others.

I have made some advancements in divine light. In studying the Bible I found that I was wrong and that God did not require me to keep the first day of the week as the Sabbath. And my honest conviction was that the Seventh day was the Sabbath and from that day on up to this I have been observing the Seventh day to the best of my ability. Yet I am a law-abiding citizen until it runs into conflict with my conscience. God says for me to obey the Seventh day, and the State says for me to rest the first. I call this a parallel case to the three Hebrew worthies.

The Sabbath is God's memorial of His creation, and not only that, but it is a sign of His re-creation. And I feel today, gentlemen of the jury, that a re-creation work has been wrought in me, and if that is so, I must reverence the law of God. This is the first time that I have been brought before the court. I have never cheated or defrauded any man; I pay my honest debts. I owe some debts and will pay them when I get where I can. I have wronged no man; and there is not a man here under the sound of my voice that can say

that I have ever stolen anything of his. I have tried to lift my own people from the degraded state into which they have fallen, and my desire is to live right and be a good citizen. I do want a home in heaven, and just as certain as I yield and obey a bad law that has been set by unthoughtful men, then I will lose my eternal interest in the kingdom of God. I don't want to impeach any of the men who made the laws, for I respect the gentlemen, and I have nothing against them, for your honor that sits upon the bench is a gentleman, and I respect him as such. The Bible says to love your enemies, and them that persecute you, and I am so glad that I love the man who had me indicted. I call this religious persecution, though you may call it what you please. The reason why I call this religious persecution is because I have been a citizen of this county for several years, and even lived here in Dayton and worked for the D. C. & I company since I was an Adventist, and went to and fro through the town with my working clothes on, and never was interfered with, or molested, nor bothered. But as soon as I left this place and moved to Graysville and there began to exercise my God-given rights quietly and peaceably, why then am I charged with violation of the law. But gentlemen of the jury, look well to the law and see whether it is a good one. Now I leave the case for you to decide. I can only say with the apostles, "We ought to obey God rather than man." The case is with you. Do just as you will with it, but remember that you will have to meet your decision in the judgment.

Research has not discovered whether Bird Terry was exonerated or not. Because the principal of Graysville Academy and others were jailed, the school closed and did not open again until the fall term. Because of this break in the work of the academy, it took time to regain the confidence of the field and a lower number enrolled in the fall term. However, the attendance did build up and the school emerged as strong as ever. In fact, it became stronger because the next year the General Conference took over the operation of the Graysville Academy.

A GENERAL CONFERENCE SCHOOL

When the school in Graysville had reached an enrollment of 120, it seemed certain that the Lord had led in its establishment and would bless in its operation, and that it would be a success. Elder Colcord had started the school on his own responsibility and finances, but it was evident that other accommodations would be needed, and more financial help would also be needed. Accordingly, before the school building had been erected, Elder Colcord offered the school to the General Conference, to be operated by it. The General Conference response as found in the *Daily Bulletin* of the General Conference of March 1, 1893 was:

Whereas, The Graysville (Tenn.) Academy which was established by Elder G. W. Colcord on his own responsibility, has grown to such proportions as to require better accommodations to carry on its work; and

Whereas, Elder Colcord proposes, with his own funds, to provide such improvements as the present necessities of the school demand; and

Whereas, The citizens of Graysville propose to deed to the General Conference a desirable and liberal campus; therefore,

Resolved, That we appreciate Elder Colcord's efforts in building up the school interests in that locality.

Resolved, That we favor such improvements as will best further the development of the school, and place it on a permanent basis under the direction of the General Conference.

The General Conference said that it favored the operation of Graysville Academy, but it was not voted to accept the proposal and begin operation of the school. This came later. Elder Colcord had said that he would make improvements in the school and that a campus would be donated. At this time there was no school building nor campus. This did come in 1893.

At the regular spring session of the General Conference Committee in 1896, it was voted to purchase the grounds, buildings, and furnishings of the Graysville Academy and operate it as a General Conference school. At the same time a faculty was chosen

with W. T. Bland as principal. Just how much was paid for the academy is not known, probably just a token payment, as it had been offered to them before and no remuneration was to be received. With the recognition of the academy as a General Conference school, it would naturally follow that financial aid would be forthcoming in the matter of equipment and buildings.

And this did occur. The March 5, 1897, issue of the *Daily Bulletin* says that \$3,000 was appropriated to Graysville Academy. Especially needed was a more commodious and convenient dormitory. It has been mentioned before that there was a dormitory, but what size and how large is not known. From some expressions it is likely that the dormitory was off campus and in a dwelling house.



W. T. Bland, 1896-98, principal of Southern Industrial School.

The original campus was not the only property belonging to the school after the initial establishment. In 1898 and 1899 there were several transfers of property from members of the Graysville Church to the General Conference Association. There were



C. R. Iwrin, 1898-1901, Southern Industrial School.

tracts of land totalling 45 acres and five lots of undeterminate size transferred to the General Conference. Whether they were bought or given is not known. Later, other tracts of land were added to the school. There was a farm of 400 acres, another of 40 acres, a 35-acre peach orchard and other parcels. However, these were not adjacent to the campus and this caused problems.

Throughout Graysville Academy and Southern Training School, there was one recurring theme. This was explained in the *Southern Review* of April 7, 1896, as: "the single aim for all the scholars being to obtain an education to fit themselves for greater usefulness." Again, on December 6, 1898, appears this: "The school is putting forth special effort to develop missionary workers, such as canvassers, church school teachers,

business men and women, medical missionaries, Bible workers, etc."

Mention has been made of the fact that when the General Conference took over the operation of Graysville Academy a new faculty was chosen. In the *Southern Review* of April 7, 1896, we read:

With the term that just closed, the present management and corps of teachers will sever their connection with the school. It now passes into the hands of the General Conference, which means that the high standard of work which has characterized the school will be maintained. Elder Colcord will take a much needed rest, and Prof. I. C. Colcord, his able assistant, will spend the summer in tent work.

The General Conference *Bulletin* of February 18, 1899, in reviewing the history of Graysville Academy reported:

The school came under the control of the General Conference in 1896 when the general plan of its work was revised to correspond with the basis of the older denominational establishments. Its original name—Graysville Academy—gave way to another which more nearly indicates its design and plan of operation.

Accordingly, the school was no longer Graysville Academy, but Southern Industrial School. This was officially voted in November of 1897 and would indicate that the management would like to have industrial training along with the academic work. Young men and women would be taught trades along with the spiritual and academic training. This would enable them to make a living at some trade and still be good witnesses for the Lord. Never did they lose sight of the training needed to fit a person for working in the Lord's vineyard. The school had almost nothing in the line of manual training, tools, equipment, etc., when the General Conference took it over. But the constituency rallied to the need, and the money and equipment came in.

A very important item needed in training was medical work.

Neither the school nor the village has either a physician or a trained nurse. Consequently, the school has no one suitable to teach the principles of healthful living, simple remedies for disease, healthful cookery, and kindred subjects . . . It is the greatest desire of the managers of the school that Graysville may become a center from which light on

the subject of healthful living and medical missionary work may be diffused throughout the whole Southern field. *Daily Bulletin*, February 18, 1899.

The name of Southern Industrial School lasted about five years. In the July 9, 1901, issue of the *Southern Review* the school was called the Southern Training School. The school letterhead for August 21, 1901, said, "Southern Training School." The reason for the name change was that the school had established many lines of industrial work in a small way, but space would not permit the expansion that was needed. And, also, the curriculum was expanded to include many more lines of academic work. Although the school at Graysville was called other than Graysville Academy, the name was not forgotten, and at times there was a lapse and it was called again by its first name.

EXPANSION

When the General Conference began operating Graysville Academy there was an assessment of the facilities and the entire program. The *Daily Bulletin* of the General Conference of February 22, 1897, mentions some of the problems of the school. The school had been closed some time in 1895 because of the persecution already mentioned, and it took some time to recover. And there was another problem:

This had been an exceedingly hard year in the South on account of the failure of crops and the general financial depression. Notwithstanding all this, we have already enrolled seventy-five students. A spirit of earnestness and consecration prevails that causes satisfaction to both teachers and friends.

Continuing from the *Daily Bulletin*:

The academy building will accommodate one hundred fifty students and is sufficiently large for the present, and, with a little more work, it can be made fairly convenient and comfortable. That which is most needed now in the line of buildings is a good dormitory or home for the students.

This continued to be a matter of much thought and discussion by the management of the school—a good dormitory.

When Principal Bland took over the operation of the school, he wrote in the *Southern Review* of September 8, 1896: "Our school here now offers the same advantages to our young people as do our schools of the North, and it does so for less money." The reason for less money was the milder climate of the South and consequently less fuel cost. If paid in advance, a student could have room, board, and tuition for a year for \$100.

Although the local church did not operate the Southern Industrial School, it cooperated fully with the management.

There are few places where the church privileges are better, the church and school working in perfect harmony. Students are not only able to enjoy the excellent church privileges, but are given actual experience in conducting missionary societies and Sabbath School work, so that they may be better able to help in these lines wherever they go. *Daily Bulletin*, February 22, 1897.

W. T. Bland was principal of the Southern Industrial School for two years and then responded to a call to be the president of Union College. Taking his place as principal was C. W. Irwin, who had been on the faculty at Union College. One of the first things principal Irwin noticed was the need for a dormitory.

The *Daily Bulletin* of February 18, 1899, states:

For some time the school has sorely felt the need of enlarged facilities, especially a dormitory for the young ladies. During the camp meeting seasons of 1897 and 1898 an effort was made in the Southern District to raise money to build another dormitory.

As will be noted later, there was a boys' dormitory. Where it was located and how it was acquired are not known.

The *Southern Review* of September 27, 1898, mentioned "the new ladies' dormitory is being built. The basement story is built of gray sandstone, the best in Rhea County." The next issue of the paper says "the foundation of the dormitory is being laid by two masons with the help of the students who quarried the stone and dressed them." Also, a plasterer and carpenter were needed to help on the dormitory, and it was to be understood that the wages would apply on tuition for themselves or their children. Several times during the summer the work was almost halted on the dormitory

for lack of funds, but at the last minute, it seemed, the money came in and the work continued. The new dormitory was made of wood, as were most buildings of that day. It had three stories above the basement, which was a daylight basement. It was 32 x 64 feet and contained twenty-eight rooms besides a commodious parlor, a dining room, a kitchen, and necessary storerooms.

Mention was made before that there was a boys' dormitory. The *Bulletin* states: "Its buildings consist of a central structure of two stories, resting on a commodious and well-lighted basement, a boys' dormitory, and a home for the girls."

Although the new dormitory took a lot of time and attention of the school, the school work did go forward. The *Southern Review* of September 28, 1898, states:

The Southern Industrial School is now prepared to conduct a most thorough and practical course . . . In view of the great need for this kind of instruction, the course in bookkeeping will be extended through the year. A room will be fitted up with banking

department, business desks, and other necessary fixtures in order that the work may be as practical as possible. The students will not work over a dry set of forms which some one has planned for them, but will do actual business, nominally buying and selling of each other, keeping their own accounts and doing their own business. . . The work will



Academy building and girls dormitory, Southern Training School, 1898.

be under the instruction of Brother L. L. Lawrence, the business manager of the school, who has had much experience as a bookkeeper and businessman.

In the same issue is an announcement that the school needs two good mules, well broken and suited to farm work. Also, there was a need for two good well-broken horses with harness and a wagon. A good price would be paid for the above in the form of tuition.

And so the year 1898 closes with a hopeful note, "The school work is progressing nicely. Hope and courage is the watchword of teachers and students. The new dormitory affords a pleasant home for students and teachers." It was added that the total enrollment had reached 124, a 25-percent gain over the year before.

As the work in the South grew, Graysville became more and more the educational center. The Southern Industrial School had been voted the school for District #2, and all who desired to fit themselves to have a part in the Lord's work should go to school at Graysville. A district conference was scheduled to be held in Graysville from January 4-14, 1900. All the ministers and other workers were urged to attend. The Graysville Church would host the conference and assured the brethren that they would do all they could to make those who attended comfortable. The announcement continued: "Those coming please bring bedding and be sure a straw tick is part of the supply." No king-size interspring mattresses for those delegates! This was to be the pattern for many years. Camp meetings and other central meetings would be held in Graysville, and the Graysville Church would do its best to make the delegates welcome and comfortable.

A sidelight on the above conference is interesting. Evidently, the district leaders had asked the churches to have the communion services on the same Sabbath each quarter. As this conference would be held at the time of the regular quarterly service, the churches were asked to set a date for such services at another time, as most of the ministers would be at the conference.

As the new year began in Graysville, tragedy struck. The *Southern Review* of January 30, 1900, noted:

The boys' dormitory at Graysville caught fire the evening of January 9th, and, there being no way to extinguish the flames, the building, which was a frame structure burned to the ground. Many willing hands quickly removed from the building the furniture, dishes, fruit, etc. that could be gotten out. The loss, we understand, was about \$1,500, partially insured. This made it necessary for the boys to be removed into the other dormitory, which makes it considerably crowded at present; but all are cheerful and happy. Steps were immediately taken to make such changes in the building as will accommodate all.

ADVANCEMENT IN ALL LINES OF WORK

With the beginning of a new century, the leaders of the work in the South wanted God's people to advance spiritually. If this should happen, then the work would advance with the increased spirituality. The *Southern Review* of March 13, 1900, has an article, "A Solemn Call," part of which appears below:

In the first page article of our church paper the *Review and Herald*, issue of February 27, the following very important statement is made, "The Lord calls upon His people in 1900 to be converted. Great light has come to them, but the principles of the word of God have not been carried into the practical life. If pride and selfishness and covetousness are not eradicated from the heart, they will poison every lifspring of the soul, and true liberality and Christian courtesy cannot be exercised."

The article continues, speaking to the members in the South:

The word is to God's people, the very ones that claim light and power of the last day message. We claim to be that people, and the sacred requirement must come home to our hearts. Does God ask a thing of us that is not necessary? We cannot entertain the thought for a moment that God in any way trifles with the destinies of His people. Conversion is the call that the principles of God's word may be carried into practical life. It means that there must be no pride in the heart; that selfishness must be banished, that covetousness must no more poison the lifspring of the soul.

It means that there will be more liberality in the practices of this people. That God's people will recognize God's claims in tithes and offerings and faithfully render to Him His own. This is to be done because it is a Christian privilege, and not a mere duty. It means that the Lord's people will have much more compassion and tender regard for the feelings and welfare of others . . . Brother, sister, of District #2, how many of you will heed this solemn call from the Spirit of God and be converted in 1900?

Did the people of God respond to the call? The same issue of the *Southern Review* states:

Sabbath March third was a good day for the church at Graysville, Tenn. In the forenoon Elder Brunson preached a very searching discourse, touching the practical part of Christian experience . . . At the afternoon . . . a very interesting social meeting followed, in which many touching testimonies were borne . . . How many other churches in District #2 will earnestly seek God for the great work that He desires to do for His people at this time?

At the district conference in Graysville in January of 1900, Elder Smith Sharp, the director of the Cumberland Mission, gave his report. At that time the Cumberland Mission was composed of the eastern part of Tennessee and the eastern part of Kentucky. Elder Sharp said, "There are seven organized churches and five companies. The members of the various churches are approximately as follows: Chattanooga, 70; Graysville, 140; Cove, 24; Harriman, 12; Knoxville, 60; Lexington, 20, all colored; Louisville has about 80." There were three ministers and four Bible workers, and about 500 members in the Mission. Elder Irwin, president of the General Conference, stated that the Cumberland Mission Field paid the third largest tithe of any mission field in the world. Now, that is a record of which to be proud. The headquarters of the Cumberland Mission was in Graysville. Also, the headquarters of District #2 was in Graysville. The *Southern Review* of August 30, 1898, states that District #2 had been divided into missions, roughly along state lines. The first superintendent of the Cumberland Mission was N. W. Allee.

The Board of the Southern Industrial School adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that the sole policy of the Southern Industrial School shall be in the future to prepare quickly workers of mature age for entering the Lord's work in this field." Because of this emphasis of preparing mature young people quickly for entering the work, the Board voted to ask the Graysville Church to be responsible for the Primary department of the school. The Graysville Church accepted this responsibility. The school could then give time and energy to more of the industrial aspects of the school. They planned to add a course in agriculture, enlarge the mechanical industries, add a blacksmith shop, etc. With the industrial aspect of the school, academic training was not lacking.

This plan of the school was stated again in the May 22 issue of the above paper:

The forces of earth are fast shaping for the final conflict . . . The specific object of the Southern Industrial School is to prepare workers, quickly, to go out in the field and engage in the work of giving the message. We are glad to be able to report that a number from the school will enter the field this summer at the close of the term.

Within the fall term of the school something new was added. The August 28 issue of the *Southern Review* revealed: "The school will be favored with the services of Doctor O. M. Hayward, who will conduct a nurses training class in connection with the school, thus affording any who may attend the school the advantage of training along this line." Thus, in a very small way, began the extensive medical work of the denomination in the South. As will be noted later, Dr. Hayward started the Graysville Sanitarium.

An interesting description is given of Graysville in the December 4 issue of the *Southern Review*:

The village of Graysville is situated in a small valley, surrounded by mountains of scenic attractions, where is afforded a splendid opportunity for the pious student to study nature's God, amidst the mountain gorges, beautiful streams of sparkling water dashing from giddy heights, or from rocky cliffs, from which vast stretches of broken country are spread out before the eye of those who delight to study the immeasurable greatness of the Creator.

By December of 1900 the new girls' dormitory had been painted, and a commodious veranda had been added. This latter greatly added to the appearance of the building.

During the latter part of 1900 several meetings of the school Board, faculty, and friends of the school were held in regard to the medical missionary work. All were in accord that the time had arrived to commence this important part of the Lord's work. A committee was appointed, and it soon came up with the idea of fitting the basement of the administration building with a bath, treatment rooms, and a laboratory. The



Girl's dormitory built in 1898.

December 4 issue of the *Southern Review* stated: "The members of the Graysville Church have taken hold of this enterprise with their usual earnestness and are lifting financially with the spirit of sacrifice that has characterized their efforts in the past."

The article continues: "Dr. O. M. Hayward and wife, with Sister Harrison, a trained nurse, are connected with the institution, and now with modest equipment, a

thorough work of training workers, as well as treating the sick, can be accomplished."

Two weeks later there appeared more information: "The first course of the Health and Temperance Missionary Course will begin December 19, 1900, and close December 19, 1901, with the presentation of certificates to those who have completed the required work." All inquiries were to be addressed to Dr. Hayward, at his address.

ORGANIZATION

As the work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church grew, so did the responsibilities of the General Conference. There were no union conferences, and, where there were no local organizations, that is, conferences, the properties of the church buildings were held in the name of the General Conference Association. When property was bought by the Graysville Church in 1890, the deed was in the name of the General Conference Association. As can be seen, this in time would become too much for the General Conference to handle. Accordingly, there was a recommendation at the thirty-second session of the General Conference in 1897 that union conferences be organized so the work could be administered closer to where it was needed. This recommendation is: "That Union Conferences be organized in Europe and America as soon as deemed advisable, and that these Union Conferences hold biennial sessions, alternating with the General Conference." *G. C. Bulletin*, 1897, p. 215. Although this recommendation was made, it was four years before there was such an organization as a Union Conference. The Southern Union was the first to organize under this plan. Elder Smith Sharp presented the memorial to the General Conference on April 4, 1901. A portion is below:

The delegates and brethren representing the Southern field present to you the following Memorial:

In our study of the situation in the Southern field, we find that there are many circumstances and conditions peculiar to the South which make it desirable that the work of reform which our cause represents should be planned and carried forward by persons who have been long enough in the field to be well acquainted with its peculiarities and necessities.

Especially do we find that in the education and training of workers and of teachers, that they should received their education and training in the field where their work is to be done, for this is not only the most economical way, but it is sure to add greatly to the efficiency of the laborers.

Such being the case, we believe that a more complete and independent organization of the work in this field, if sanctioned and approved by the General Conference, will result in great benefit to the work.

The Memorial stated that District #2 was composed of three conferences and a large mission field covering six states and that they would recommend that the mission fields be organized into three or more conferences as soon as possible. The Memorial suggested that the General Conference would still need to assist the South financially as it had before and that such assistance would be reduced as the South became more self-sustaining. The representatives also recommended that the president of the Southern Union be a member of the General Conference Committee.

The General Conference approved the organization of the Southern Union, and it was organized with fifty-one delegates present—Tennessee 17; Kentucky 6; Carolinas 5; Georgia 7; Florida 1; Alabama 6; Mississippi 4; Louisiana 5. Since Elder R. M. Kilgore had been the superintendent of District #2, he was elected as the first president of the Southern Union, with headquarters in Graysville. The *Southern Review* was made the official organ of the union but this continued only a short time. By January 1902, the *Southern Watchman* was the official union paper. When the Southern Union was organized in 1901, there were 2,580 members in the territory. There were 85 workers of all kinds and 65 canvassers. In the *Year Book* of 1988 the membership in

the Southern Union is given as 123,688 with 1556 workers. In 1932 the Louisiana Conference was taken from the Southern Union, and it is not included in the figures for 1988. At the present time the Southern Union is the second largest Union in the North American Division.

In September of 1901 the Cumberland Mission became the Cumberland Conference. At one time the Cumberland Conference was composed of the eastern part of Kentucky, the eastern part of Tennessee, the western part of North Carolina, and several counties in north Georgia. For years there were two academies in the Cumberland Conference, Pisgah Industrial Institute and Graysville Academy.

C. W. Irwin is listed as the principal of Southern Industrial School on January 1, 1901. He was called to Australia to Avondale College. After returning home, he served in various capacities in the church and later became the educational secretary of the General Conference. (I remember I was at the blackboard working an algebra problem when he visited the class. This was in 1932 or 1933 at Southern Junior College.)

Evidently, after Professor Irwin left Graysville there was an interval when there was no principal of the Southern Industrial School. In the General Conference *Daily Bulletin* of April 15, 1901, there was a recommendation that the Graysville Board be appointed by the Southern Union and no longer by the General Conference. Also, the property then owned by the General Conference in and around Graysville would be transferred to the Southern Union. This was approved on April 17, and a new Board was elected for the Southern Industrial School. Those who were elected were: R. M. Kilgore, Smith Sharp, N. W. Lawrence, I. A. Ford, and the principal of the school. This would indicate that at the time there was no principal. However, shortly after, N. W. Lawrence was chosen as the principal. His appointment must have been temporary as later in the year J. E. Tenney was listed as the principal. He served in this capacity longer than any of the other principals. A longer tenure of office should result in a more balanced and successful program as plans can be carried to completion.

The Review and Herald Publishing Association of Battle Creek, Michigan, had established a branch office in Atlanta, Georgia, where the union paper, the *Southern Review*, had been published. The branch office had been in operation for twelve years,



J. E. Tenney, 1901-08



N. W. Lawrence, 1901

and, when the Southern Union was organized, it was requested that this office be turned over to the Union, and this request was granted. At a Union Committee meet-

ing in Graysville on July 2-4, 1901, it was voted to transfer this office from Atlanta to the Southern Publishing Association in Nashville. When this was done, the name was changed to the *Southern Watchman*, printed at Nashville.

It might be of interest to some to see the first Workers Directory for the Southern Union Conference.

In the following list (m) indicates ordained minister; (l) licensed minister; (ml) missionary licentiate.

Armstrong, W. H. (ml), Winston-Salem, N.C.
Beaman, Minnie (ml), Hickory, N.C.
Bird, W. L. (m), 1816 Marshall Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Bird, A. C. (l), 1816 Marshall Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Booth, Mrs. H. P. (ml), New Orleans, La.
Brownsberger, S. (m), Athen, Tenn.
Buckner, T. B. (l), Charity Mission, Montgomery, Ala.
Dancer, J. W. (ml), Columbus, Miss.
Dart, C. J. (ml), Attalla, Ala.
Dart, C. F. (ml), Marthaville, La.
Drummond, W. T. (m), Graysville, Tenn.
Ford, I. A. (ml), 243 S. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.
Goudy, B. F. (l), Oakwood, S.C.
Grant, Miss S. L. (ml), Nashville, Tenn.
Hall, C. A. (m), Alpharetta, Ga.
Halladaty, F. W. (m), Yazoo City, Miss.
Halladaty, Mrs. F. W. (ml), Yazoo City, Miss.
Harrison, A. F. (ml), Graysville, Tenn.
Harstock, Eunice (ml), Shreveport, La.
Horton, S. B. (m), 6121 Tehoupetoulos, St. New Orleans, La.
Jewell, F. B. (ml), 243 S. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.
Johnston, J. O. (m), Hildebran, N.C.
Kilgore, R. M. (m), Graysville, Tenn.
Knight, Miss Annie (ml), Gitano, Miss.
Lawrence, N. W. (l), Graysville, Tenn.
Long, Mollie R. (ml), Hickory, N.C.
Nash, R. T. (l), Waynesville, N.C.
Nicola, B. E. (m), Huntsville, Ala.
Osborn, Maria M. (ml), 243 S. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.
Owen, R. S. (m), Hatley, Miss.
Owen, G. K. (m), Hatley, Miss.
Patchen, Nellie A. (ml), Jumatta, Ala.
Phillips, Mrs. Clara (ml), Graysville, Tenn.
Pierce, H. W. (m), Oxford, Miss.
Rogers, F. R. (ml), 209 Fayette St., Vicksburg, Miss.
Rogers, Edna (ml), Wilmington, N.C.
Sanford, E. L. (l), Greensboro, N.C.
Schramm, F. H. (ml), Nashville, Tenn.
Sebastian, W. H. (ml), Vicksburg, Miss.
Simmons, Ida (ml), 468 Western Ave., Shreveport, La.
Strachan, N. C. (ml), Nashville, Tenn.
Sturdevant, M. C. (l), 24 Harold Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Warnick, F. G. (ml), Yazoo City, Miss.
White, J. E. (m), 1025 Jefferson St., Nashville, Tenn.
Williams, Jennie (ml), Nashville, Tenn.
Wolf, C. D. (ml), Hildebran, N.C.
Shireman, D. T. (m), Hildebran, N.C.

GRAYSVILLE SANITARIUM

At the Southern Union Conference Committee held July 2-4, 1901, in Graysville resolutions were passed concerning the health message. One of them reads:

That we recommend and work and pray for the establishment of a Medical Missionary Nurses' Training School for the South which shall meet the standard adopted for such schools by the International Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association.

And also another: "That we recommend that this school be located within a convenient distance from the Southern Training School." In a previous chapter mention was made of beginning in a small way by fitting the basement of the administration building with treatment rooms and a laboratory. Now they wanted to go further than that and train nurses. This would entail another building which would be located near the school.

Ellen White states in Vol. 7, p. 232, of the *Testimonies for the Church*, "Small sanitariums should be established in connection with the schools at Graysville and Huntsville."

The January 1902 issue of the *Southern Watchman* tells of the needs of the medical work:

The Graysville Sanitarium is operated in connection with the Southern Training School, under a board of directors, with Dr. O. M. Hayward as medical superintendent. Some remarkable cases have been treated successfully and surgical operations performed. This institution calls for some consideration by this body, and some provisions should be made to place it upon a proper basis, that it may fulfill the purpose for which it was started.

The Sanitarium was crowded into two small cottages with no shade and no treatment rooms. The patients had to go to the basement of the administration building of the school where the treatment rooms were located, and this was very inconvenient. And the school needed the basement rooms for its activities.

The Graysville Sanitarium was at first called the Southern Sanitarium. It was the only one at the time in the South, although others were begun not too long afterwards. Later, it was called the Graysville Sanitarium, probably to distinguish it from others in the South. Why locate it in Graysville? Dr. Hayward, Chairman of the Medical Missionary Department of the Southern Union (later called the Medical Department) gives the answer:

1. Wholesomeness—It is located in one of the most healthful locations in America.
2. Water—Sparkling springs, which never fail, of water as soft and pure distilled dew burst forth from the base and sides of the mountains. There are also lime water and other mineral waters in the vicinity.
3. Air—All that pure country air in a region of forest-clad mountains and hills can be, this is. It is nearly always in motion, gentle, fanning breezes, but hard winds are very uncommon.
4. Temperature—It is never extremely hot and but very rarely oppressively so, nor very cold. It sometimes freezes in winter, but there are plenty of warm sunny days.
5. Scenery—The views are interesting on all sides, restful, inspiring.
6. The town—A quiet, peaceful village. No saloons.
7. Accessibility—Graysville is thirty-three miles north of the far-famed city of Chattanooga, where places of interest attract thousands of tourists annually.

Dr. Hayward further stated that there were many missionary opportunities near

Graysville, and the nurses in training would have opportunity to practice this type of work there. Also, Chattanooga is a rail center, and the railroad runs through Graysville and could be seen from the sanitarium.

In January of 1902 the Union Committee voted to build a sanitarium, but three months had passed before the full Board could meet. In the meantime, Elder W. C. White had visited Graysville and had recommended the site on Lone Mountain, after having seen it in December of 1901, and also Ellen White had said that there should be a sanitarium in Graysville.

In January, 1902, a Brother A. Van Tassel from Battle Creek had gone to Graysville and had purchased property on Lone Mountain and deeded 25 acres for sanitarium purposes. The Board accepted the gift and took an option on a strip of land at the base of Lone Mountain with a large spring and a clear stream of water running by it. The Van Tassel property had a spring on it about 250 feet above the valley floor. It is still flowing today. Since the sanitarium would be a Southern Union enterprise, Dr. Hayward called for financial aid from the membership of the Union. He said that \$5,000 would be needed to prepare the ground, erect a reservoir, and build and furnish the first building. He was a little optimistic. It was intended that the first building would be for the sanitarium, and, when it was full, another one, a site having been reserved for it, would be built and this first one would be used as a nurses' dormitory. It is too bad the second building never materialized.

In the *Southern Watchman*, issue of June 26, 1902, Elder Smith Sharp, Chairman of the Sanitarium Board, made a plea for funds. The building would be 32 ft. by 64 ft. The excavation was almost completed, and the contract for the stonework had been let, and now money was needed. As always, the Graysville members were in the front lines in giving. Several \$100 donations had been given and also several \$200 contributions had been received. The money was to be sent to the Southern Union Conference Association at Graysville. This was the headquarters of the Southern Union.

In the November 6 issue of the *Southern Watchman*, Elder Sharp made another plea for funds for the Sanitarium. The Board had decided that no debt would be incurred in building the sanitarium, and, when material ran out, the work would be stopped. The Union Conference Committee had decided that one-third of the funds for the sanitarium should come from Graysville, one-third from the Southern Union outside the Cumberland Conference, and one-third should come from the Cumberland Conference outside of Graysville. Elder Sharp said:

The burden has fallen almost entirely upon the Graysville Church. Nothing has been received from the Southern Union Conference and very little from the Cumberland Conference outside of Graysville. At our camp meeting in Cleveland in September, about \$300 was raised, and much of that came from those living at Graysville, but I cannot learn that any effort has been made at any camp meeting outside of the Cumberland Conference to raise anything to assist us in the ground work. If we had \$500 or \$600, it would enable us to enclose the building and get it safe before the cold weather comes. . . . Graysville has not been backward in assisting other worthy enterprises, and now I appeal to all who read this article, for the sake of suffering humanity, to come to our relief."

The *Southern Watchman* of December 18, 1902, lists the directory of the Southern Union and gives Elder George I. Butler as president and R. M. Kilgore as vice-president. Elder Kilgore had been president when the Union was organized. Elder Butler had been president of the General Conference, and Elder Kilgore had worked with him in the early years of his ministry. Elder Sharp again made a plea for funds for the Graysville Sanitarium, saying, "The Graysville brethren, upon whom the whole burden has fallen, will be very thankful for any help you send us." At this time

the roof was on, and money was needed for doors and windows so the building could be enclosed.

Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, was present at a Union Committee meeting on January 5 of 1903 in Graysville. Elder Sharp had this to say about the meeting:

We were all glad to hear Dr. Kellogg speak in such glowing terms of the location of the building, as well of its plain and substantial construction. The spring he considers invaluable and says he knows none of our institutions that are so favorably located as the Graysville Sanitarium; and that as soon as it is completed, he can send enough patients to it that usually go to Battle Creek from the South to fill every room we have.

Dr. Hayward also mentioned the Medical Missionary Training School had finished the first class and was now ready to take applications for class two. He said: "The Southern Sanitarium, Graysville, Tennessee, was designated as the home or headquarters of this school." All inquiries about the school were to be addressed to Dr. Elsie M. Martinson, Secretary, Graysville, Tennessee. Dr. Elsie was the sister of Dr. M. M. Martinson who was connected with the sanitarium for several years, longer than any other doctor.

In the *Southern Watchman* of February 26, 1903, there was an article by Elder George I. Butler, president of the Florida Conference and apparently, at the same time, also president of the Southern Union. He also added his appeal for funds for Graysville Sanitarium and then said: "This is the first attempt to bring forth a Seventh-day Adventist sanitarium to the Southland."

It seems the important thing in the South at this time was the building of the Graysville Sanitarium. Almost every issue of the Union paper reported the progress and appealed for funds. The July 23 issue of the paper reported that Elders Kilgore and Sharp had raised quite a sum of money for the sanitarium in California after the General Conference session there. Elder Sharp also raised money in Illinois and Michigan. Elder Butler, president of the Union, said:

It is a Union Conference institution, the first of a series of small sanitariums to be located in various parts of the South. The policy being pursued is to finish the Graysville institution first, fill it with patients, and then another and another are to be equipped as we are able, thus bringing the precious light on healthful living into various communities all through the great Southern field . . . The (Graysville) Sanitarium is an institution greatly needed, the first of its kind in the great Southland, the first south of the Ohio River."

In the Union paper of October 6, 1903, Elder Smith Sharp made another appeal for funds for the sanitarium. He said that several northern conferences had raised money for the sanitarium and that the Iowa Conference had set aside one Sabbath, September 5, to receive an offering in all their churches for the Graysville Sanitarium. And now, he said, it is time for the members in the South to rally and finish the sanitarium. Graysville had given several thousand dollars, and the Southern Union outside of Graysville had raised about \$1,000. So Sabbath, October 24, had been designated as a day for an offering in all the churches of the South. He hoped that all the churches could give at least \$10. He further added that the building was then being plastered, and it would be occupied by November if the means came in. Elder Butler also added an appeal for the sanitarium. He said, for the third time: "This is really the first sanitarium to be equipped and occupied in all the great Southland." Two weeks later, just before the offering was to be taken, Elder Sharp said that if every member would give just 25 cents, the building could be occupied before winter sets in.

The Union paper for November 3, 1903, stated that "today we are moving into the new building. It is far from finished, but we will be able to receive patients." The sanitarium contained forty rooms, five stories, and had two verandas around the

building. He stated: "At a recent meeting at Graysville the sum of \$350 was raised, mostly in cash, and that after repeated calls had been made thousands of dollars were contributed to the enterprise." A notice in the January 26, 1894, issue of the *Watchman* said that the sanitarium has been erected and has begun to receive patients.

Did Ellen White ever go to Graysville? You can hear that she said this, and that she said that, but the truth is that Ellen White went to Graysville one time. She was supposed to go another time to attend a meeting, but she was not able to travel from Nashville to Graysville, so the meeting went to her. In the *Review and Herald* of August 25, 1904, Mrs. White reported her visit to Graysville:

Friday morning, June 17, we left Nashville for Graysville, where we spent Sabbath and Sunday.

I found that the work at Graysville has made much progress. Graysville is a home-like place—a pretty little village in a valley surrounded by hills. A large part of the village is made up of the homes of Seventh-day Adventists. On Sabbath I spoke to our people. The church was crowded . . . My heart was filled with thanksgiving and praise and rejoicing.

On Sunday we were taken to see the different lines of work there that are being carried on by our people in Graysville. We went over to the school building, and then we visited the twenty-five acre farm on the hill, which is largely planted with peaches. The young trees look thrifty. After this we went to see the four hundred acre farm, which has recently been acquired by the conference and has been leased to the school. On this farm we saw large fields of corn, broad pasture lands, and on the hill thirty acres of strawberries.

The school is doing well. An addition is needed to the main building for the chapel is not large enough. But we advised those in charge to wait until the sanitarium could be put in running order. Finishing and equipping this institution will require all the means that they can command at present. From the school farm we drove to the sanitarium. I am much interested in this institution. It is built on the mountainside, in the midst of a grove of trees. There are pine, oak, chestnut, hickory, and many other varieties of beautiful trees. With proper care, this grove can be very beautiful. It is a place in which any lover of nature would take delight, and is as healthful a location for a sanitarium as I have ever seen.

The institution is well planned, and the physicians and nurses are working disinterestedly and earnestly to bring the work on the building to completion.

On the second floor we found the nurses busy at work . . . Some of the patients asked if I would not talk to them in the parlor, but I had not the strength to do this, and at the same time to see the various things which our brethren wished me to see in connection with the work in Graysville.

We went to the third story of the building, and looked off over the treetops across the valley. We greatly enjoyed the view.

I was taken to the spring, which is a little farther up the mountainside. This spring gives an abundance of soft, pure water, and is a treasure of inestimable worth.

I am more than pleased with the earnestness and zeal the brethren have shown in the erection of this sanitarium. Success has attended their unselfish efforts.

On our return, the brother who was driving stopped at many of the homes of our brethren in the village. I did not get out of the carriage, but we drove up to the gate of each house, and friends came out. Whole families, father, mother, and children came out to speak with me, and I shook hands with them all, not forgetting the children.

Our visit was a very pleasant one. We were sorry that we could not stay longer so that we might have more time to talk with the brethren and sisters there.

The *Review and Herald* of June 29, 1905, gives an account of the work in the South and has this to say about the Graysville Sanitarium:

There has been an expenditure of sixteen thousand dollars, with an indebtedness of six thousand dollars. The building is very creditable, but it is not finished, although it has

been receiving a few patients. There is a great need of more funds, as some of the debts are pressing."

You may wonder what happened to the Southern patients Dr. Kellogg was going to send to the Graysville Sanitarium. At this time, Dr. Kellogg was not in harmony with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and his membership was severed in 1907, so it is likely that he had little interest in the other parts of the work of Seventh-day Adventists.

In the July 17, 1906, issue of the *Watchman* an article by Dr. M. M. Martinson gives some of the background of the sanitarium:



Graysville Sanitarium on Lone Mountain. Taken from valley floor.

The first of June it was four years since I became connected with the sanitarium work here. At that time the first tract of land had been secured and we soon closed the deal for the second one . . . The site was decided upon, and we went to work, thinking we could raise money fast enough to build. Before we had the building enclosed, our money gave out. A little has been received by donations, and, by borrowing a little, we have made some im-

provements every year, and the last two years we have been receiving such patients as would come and be contented with the surroundings. It is the general talk that were we fixed up so that we could make the place more attractive for the better class of patients, we could get them.

Dr. Martinson mentioned that improvements had been made in the grounds, grass planted, stones and stumps removed and trees planted, walks laid out and the grounds looked much better. They had bought, but not paid for, appliances for treatment rooms, and an electric light plant. And so, like everyone else connected with the sanitarium, he appealed for funds to pay for what they had and to complete the plant as it should be. It has been heard by word of mouth that Dr. Martinson designed the sanitarium building. However, this has not been confirmed by research. Of course, everything that happens is not included in the papers.

Dr. Martinson continued to give information about the sanitarium in the January 1, 1907, issue of the *Watchman*. There is some discrepancy in stating the size of the building. Perhaps it was decided to enlarge the building, but more likely the size that was given later included the porches. Originally, the size was to be 32 x 64 feet, but in this article it was given as 50 x 84 feet. He added that an elevator had been placed in the building, and the verandas provided excellent opportunities for the patients to walk and have sun baths. Dr. Martinson stated: "The past month has been one of the best the institution has ever enjoyed. We believe that the Lord has been pleased to have the sanitarium established in this place." At this time they had two doctors and seven nurses, besides other help needed around such an institution.

The General Conference had organized a drive to raise \$150,000 from all over the United States in order to help the Adventist institutions of the country. Of this \$50,000 was to go to the Southern Union. \$1,500 of this was given to the Graysville Sanitarium

in order to complete the institution. In May of 1907 Elder Butler reported that the inside of the sanitarium was complete, but the outside still needed some work done. The patronage had picked up, and he reported: "When this (the exterior) is completed, we will have no reason to be ashamed of the Graysville Sanitarium." L. A. Hanson was the superintendent at this time; probably we could call him the business manager.

He reported in August that they had a new medical superintendent, Dr. A. J. Hetherington, who had been kept busy since arriving. A good class of patients had been coming to the sanitarium. Morning and evening worship had been conducted, and the patients enjoyed them. He reported: "We were recently favored by a visit from Elder and Mrs. S. N. Haskell. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the sanitarium location, giving it very high estimate in comparison with other locations they had seen."

Dr. A. I. Lovell, medical superintendent in 1909, continued the improvements on the grounds. The lower pond was drained, and he planned to bring excess water from the upper spring down the mountain in cascades to a small lake and so make it a beauty spot. There would be a flower garden, and a small rustic summer house. This would be a beautiful entrance to the sanitarium. Also, they had discovered a cave.

The recent exploration of the natural cave opened to us more natural beauties, that give promises of making the cave a point of considerable interest to visitors. Thus far it has been explored some two hundred feet in which are found galleries, a stream of water, and rooms of unusual beauty in cave features.

And so it seemed that the Graysville Sanitarium was in for a long and successful operation.

Dr. Lovell said: "With the good force of workers, the excellent equipment, and the many favorable conditions in general that the Graysville Sanitarium is blessed with, we should certainly expect good things in its development."

It is amazing what the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the South tried to accomplish in its early days. When the Southern Union was organized in 1901, it was composed of about 2500 members. A training school was already in operation, and already a sanitarium was in the making. Wages were low; the teachers in the Southern Training School received \$9-\$11 a week. There were usually more children in a family then than now. The ministers had to be paid. But with all this, the leadership went forward in faith, trusting that God's people would respond when a call was made for money. And they did, but there were not enough of them to do the work that needed to be done. Schools were springing up all over the South, and small sanitariums also were in the planning. And none of them could be equipped as they should be because of a lack of funds.

In June of 1912 it was announced that Dr. M. M. Martinson was the medical superintendent of the Graysville Sanitarium. "Dr. Martinson is favorably known as a physician and surgeon and will be a strength to the sanitarium at Graysville." The sanitarium never had the facilities that were needed to draw the wealthier class to Graysville and which would make the institution a paying success. There were a number of physicians and medical superintendents at the sanitarium during its years of operation. Dr. Martinson stayed the longest. Perhaps they thought they would do better in private practice or doing something else. However, it seemed that a short term of service was common in those days, for most of the principals of the Southern Training School stayed just about two years.

In July it was announced:

The sanitarium under the management of Dr. M. M. Martinson is making a number of improvements. The electric light plant has been put in good running order, and the

bathrooms have been fixed up. The electrical appliances are being remodeled so that the sanitarium can give satisfactory treatments all the way through. The old patients seem to be well pleased, and some new ones are coming in."

For the month of July, 1912, the patronage was good, according to the management. For a few days they had eighteen patients. They had room for thirty-seven. The plan was to fill the first building and then make it a nurses' dormitory and build a larger building for the main sanitarium. But this never materialized. It was warm in Graysville in July, but the patients enjoyed the verandas on both sides of the building, and with a breeze they were comfortable.

Perhaps one reason for the financial difficulties of the Southern Training School and Graysville Sanitarium was the fact that most of the support came from the Southeastern Union Conference constituency and not from both the Southeastern and Southern Union Conferences, as was the original plan. This would be a natural thing, it is supposed, because these institutions were in the territory of the Southeastern Union. And in this union most of the support came from the Graysville Church, where these institutions were located, but both were supposed to be supported by the whole South.

In February of 1913 it was announced that the Graysville Sanitarium had enjoyed better patronage than it had for many years at this season. But in spite of this, the sanitarium was in trouble. In May the Sanitarium Board met with the Southeastern Union Conference Committee and it was decided to rent the sanitarium to Dr. Martinson until the first of November.

It must have looked as if this arrangement would not work out, for in August there was a joint meeting of the Sanitarium Board, the Training School Board, and the Union Conference Committee. The main topic of discussion was what to do with the Graysville Sanitarium. Their recommendation was:

That the Graysville Sanitarium be placed under the management of the Southern Training School Board; they to keep the building and property in repair and in as good condition as when turned over . . . The details of management to be left with the Southern Training School Board.

The theory was that both students in the school and the nurses in training would benefit by the advantages offered by each institution. The *Tidings* of October 1, 1913, says: "The superintendent of the sanitarium, Dr. O. M. Hayward, recently elected to that position, is a regular member of the Training School faculty and will take an active part in the work of the Training School." Dr. Hayward was the prime mover in getting the sanitarium started and was its first superintendent.

On Dec. 30, a representative of the General Conference and the North American Division met with the Southeastern Union Committee and the Sanitarium Board and gave the findings of these bodies. They reported:

During the nine weeks and five days the institution has been operating under the present management the business for the Sanitarium has amounted to \$1,798.80; giving an average weekly business of \$185.15, or an average weekly income per patient of \$18.51. This includes board, room and treatment and nursing."

It was further reported that the assets amounted to \$24,788.73, and the liabilities were \$18,353.64. And then there was added: "We believe in the light of the existing circumstances, that those responsible for the conduct of the institution will soon be obliged to arrange for the disposal of the plant." The reason for this recommendation was that from September 21 to December 27 the institution had decreases in net worth of almost \$400. However, the general trend seemed to be the deciding factor.

Almost a year later, the December 23, 1914 issue of the *Field Tidings* states: "Dr.

M. M. Martinson, who helped plan and build the Graysville Sanitarium, and who was medical superintendent from 1903 to 1907, under Conference management, is now one of the owners and medical superintendent."

Evidently, the arrangement with Dr. Martinson did not work out, for a little over a year later it was announced that the sanitarium had been reopened under the management of a Dr. C. C. Patch. It seems that everything that could be done was done to make the sanitarium a success. So, many things were tried. So many men had tried to make it pay, but without success. Dr. Patch was not able to live up to his agreement with the Sanitarium Board and fell behind on payments for the property.

On December 23, 1917 the Southeastern Union Conference Association, which held title to the sanitarium property, met to take action to disposing of it. They set a minimum price of \$5,000 and made authorization that the property be cleaned up and minor repairs made to protect its value. It was also voted to donate the furniture and fixtures of the sanitarium to Southern Junior College.

Almost a year later, November 13, 1918, the Union Conference Committee made recommendations as to the disposition of the sanitarium property. A note from the minutes reads:

It was stated by the chairman that as a number of the Graysville brethren have desired to negotiate with us for the purchase of the Graysville Sanitarium property, and that Elder Smith Sharp had made a bona fide offer of \$3,000 for the property, we ought to get rid of it if possible, and at the same time keep it in the hands of our people so it will be used for sanitarium purposes. It was therefore voted that we recommend to the Graysville Sanitarium Board that they accept the proposition from the Graysville brethren, made to them through Elder Smith Sharp, selling the Graysville Sanitarium for a consideration of \$3,000.

How long the Graysville brethren had the sanitarium property and what they did with it are unknown now. Perhaps some of the readers will know. A notice appeared in the *Field Tidings* of November 4, 1931, which says: "Former residents of Graysville will be made sad to learn of the burning a few weeks ago of the old sanitarium building. This building was sold a number of years ago to those not of our faith and has been used as an apartment building."

Graysville was the first of the old sanitariums in the South. Although it does not continue to the present, it perhaps showed the way for others to follow. Maybe it told others what not to do, as well as what to do. And there were souls won through the efforts of the sanitarium. There is no accounting the worth of one soul. At this writing a development company has bought Lone Mountain and is developing it into five acre tracts for homes. Since the mountain is at least five miles long, this will be quite an undertaking. The road to the top of the mountain runs between the ruins of the sanitarium building and the old reservoir. Not much is left of the foundation of the sanitarium building, but there is a stone chimney left from one of the staff houses. The reservoir is cracked, and part of the walls are leaning, and trees are growing in it. And so another era has passed.

The South today has many Seventh-day Adventist health institutions, some large and some small. Others, like Graysville, have been started and operated a few years, and then passed away. The Graysville Sanitarium was started when the membership in the South was small and funds few, but a heroic and determined effort was made to establish this branch of the Lord's work in Graysville. It will always hold a place in the memory of the older generation of Adventists.

SOUTHERN TRAINING SCHOOL

It was the purpose of the management of the Southern Industrial School to have various lines of industrial training along with the academic work, but this did not seem to be successful. The school did have several industries, but they were small, and after a time it seemed a broader field of education would better serve the needs of the South. The January 16, 1902, issue of the *Southern Watchman* tells about the plans:

It was thought best, before issuing the calendar for the present year, to change somewhat the name and nature of the school. It was decided to call it the Southern Training School, and so to change its lines of study as to give opportunity to secure a preparation for work in the cause. To this end lines of medical missionary study were added to the school. A full course of business, including stenography and typewriting, a teacher's course, and such other lines of work connected with the spread of the truth, were also added.

The management was very much concerned that no debts be incurred. At a Board meeting on October 30, 1901, it was noted: "It was revealed to us the startling fact that nearly \$2500 had been paid out during the year 1900-01 for labor alone. It revealed to everyone the startling fact that less work should be given the students so that there would be a greater cash income." It is very commendable to endeavor that no debts be incurred, but some students might find it hard to stay in school without such work.

Two months later they were still dealing with the problem and noted that the school was \$2,000 in debt. Therefore, careful study was given as to how a balanced budget could be achieved. It was the conclusion that every department of the school should be self-supporting.

We would, therefore, recommend that so far as possible the tuition should pay for the salaries of the teachers; room rent should pay for the furnishing of the rooms and salary of the preceptress; and that which is paid for board should pay for the preparation of the food, and in like manner every department of the work should depend upon its own resources. If any department fails to do this, let there be a decrease in the expenses of that department, or an increase in rates upon which the support of that department depends. *Southern Watchman*, January 16, 1902.

A very important part of the Southern Training school was the spiritual training. This had always been stressed. J. E. Tenney, the principal, wrote:

About four weeks ago five students went forward in the ordinance of baptism. Since that time several unconverted ones have taken a firm stand for God and truth. We believe that there are only two or three more connected with the school who are unconverted. We hope that before this term closes these, too, will have taken that important step. *Southern Watchman*, February 27, 1902.

Elder George I. Butler, newly elected president of the Southern Union, wrote in a similar vein: "Thank God for such a school. I can say from the bottom of my heart, I have never seen in all my life a school that interests me more, or seemed to more fully meet the specifications of the testimonies as to what Seventh-day Adventist schools should be."

He also stated: "A marked increase in new houses was discernable between this visit and that of last January. The church numbers now 170, and it continues to grow. The meeting house is already packed full when all are present. Very likely enlargement will be necessary in the near future." *Southern Watchman*, May 15, 1902.

The June 12 issue had this statement: "The erection of the Southern Union

Conference building at this place is progressing nicely under the management of Elder R. M. Kilgore. The shingles are now being put on, and the building will soon be ready for use." (When I was doing research in the archives of the General Conference, I found a picture of the Union office building in Graysville. After closer inspection I discovered it was the same house where I lived when I was pastor of the Graysville Church. I did not know it then.)

Ellen White had written the book, *Christ's Object Lessons*, published in 1900, for the members to sell and give the profits for the reduction of debts in our schools. The Graysville Church was not backward in doing its share in the part of the Lord's work. The members had taken orders, but the books had been delayed, and they were getting concerned about it. They had ordered 1,000 books, and a box finally came on June 26, 1902.

During Ellen White's visit to Graysville, she saw the peach orchard at the Southern Training School. This notation appears in June, 1902: "The Southern Training School shipped from their orchard, during one week, over 500 crates of peaches. This section is specially adapted to the cultivation of fruit, and it is believed that fruit growing will prove to be the school's most profitable industry."

Elder Smith Sharp, financial agent for the Southern Union, speaks very highly of the Southern Training School in the February 5, 1903, issue of the *Southern Watchman*: "It is of no little pride that we speak of our Southern Training School at Graysville, Tennessee. Since the present system of Christian education has been taught in it, this school has rapidly come to the front, and today it occupies a place in the very front rank of this denomination."

He also wrote again a few months later: "This institution is becoming the pride of the Southern Union Conference, and we believe it to be as good a school as there is in the denomination . . . We confidently expect the coming year to be the most successful one in the history of the institution."

J. E. Tenney, principal of the school, gave a preview of what would be taught at the school for the school year 1903-04. Elder S. N. Haskell, a long-time minister in the denomination, would teach practical courses in missionary work, and his wife, a well-known Bible student in her own right, would teach how to carry on Bible work, and, in addition, a practical business course would be given on how to keep books, etc. Conference and local church treasurers were urged to come to this part of the school term. There was a great demand for teachers, for small schools were springing up all over the South, and teachers were needed. "There should be a class of at least twenty-five who will be prepared to go out from the Southern Training School at the close of the next school year to be engaged in this important line of work."

There would also be a class in horticulture and agriculture so that the students could get the textbook information and then be prepared to do practical work. Tenney also added:

Special efforts will be made by those in charge to train all students in matters of home and table etiquette. Family gentility is often either thought very little of or entirely disregarded, and we desire that our students shall acquire those habits of courteous demeanor that will not only make them what they should be in their own homes, but cause them to be loved and respected in the homes of others.

Incidentally, this must have been carried over into the life of Southern Junior College, for at one time no male student could go to the dining room without wearing a coat. The school wanted to make true Southern gentlemen out of them.

The third annual meeting of the Cumberland Conference was held in Graysville on January 4-7, 1904. O. C. Godsmark, conference president, stated:

We are glad to announce that the Graysville church has come forward with its whole-souled hospitality and thrown open its doors to this meeting. A letter just received says, "Yes, the hearts and homes of the Graysville church are open to this meeting. Make the appointment as suits you best, and we will see that the people are well cared for." We felt sure this would be the case, for Graysville has always stood loyal to the work in this conference.

And that continued for many years to come, as long as large gatherings took place in Graysville, and that was long after the school had been moved from Graysville.

All the conference workers were to be at the conference, for many topics would be discussed. The president gave the listing of topics:

Our conference and its needs; how best to hold tent meetings; how to get at the people so as to increase the attendance at these meetings; the canvassing work; and what we propose to do for our canvassers; the work in our large cities; how to train Bible workers; the Sabbath School; church schools; our mountain work and its prospects, etc. These are some of the subjects we hope to discuss at this meeting.

Certainly, their work was cut out for them—to accomplish all this in four days.

The village of Graysville grew considerably since the advent of the Southern Training School. This is par for the course, it seems, in all our schools since then; that is, the local community grew because parents moved near the school so their children could attend a Christian school. Many children of these parents settled in Graysville or came back later and remained for many years, or for the rest of their lives. Note the following:

Brother David Youngs and family, of Wisconsin, have reached Graysville, where they will make their future home. Brother Youngs is an excellent mechanic, of long experience, and will immediately open a blacksmith, wagon, and repair shop in connection with the school. All will be glad to know that this step of material progress is being taken. *Southern Watchman*, December 15, 1903.

Eternity alone will reveal the influence Graysville Academy and the Southern Training School has had upon the work of God. Inquiries kept coming to Graysville about the availability of housing as several families wanted to move to Graysville to take advantage of the educational facilities and the benefit of the sanitarium when it was still in operation. Many families moved to Graysville, and, when their children finished school, many stayed. And many times the children stayed and married fellow classmates, and sometimes their children stayed on at Graysville.

Even after the training school moved from Graysville, people still came because of Graysville Academy. One family comes to mind. Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Coble lived in Kentucky. From their study of the Bible they found the Sabbath truth. Later, they heard of Graysville Academy and moved there to put their children in school. One of the children was Zader who brought his membership to Graysville in 1917. He moved away but came back, and, he died as a member of the Graysville Church on May 30, 1988. This type of experience could be repeated many times.

When Annie Mae Morgan became a Sabbath-keeper, she was disinherited and told to leave home. She had been reared in a home where hired help did all the housework, and she did not have to do any. She came to Graysville and was one of the first to occupy the new girls' dormitory. She took with her to Graysville her clothes and a willingness to do what was necessary to stay there, including mopping floors, cleaning windows, washing dishes, etc. Later, Maggie Colcord, the principal's wife, took her in and treated her as a daughter, which friendship lasted as long as Mrs. Colcord lived. When Annie Mae finished her schooling in 1898, she went to Louisiana with her new husband, and was the first church school teacher in Louisiana.

And who was her husband? He also was asked to leave home when he became a

Sabbath-keeper. He went to Graysville with a bundle of clothes and 37 cents in his pocket. He worked at the school to meet all his expenses, and, when he graduated and left the school in 1898 with his new wife, he had earned \$50 which was paid to him. This financed his trip to Louisiana where he became the first publishing director of the Louisiana Conference. His name was Charles Francis Dart, the father of Archa Dart.

Archa Dart went to the Southern Training School and Graysville Academy and has served the denomination in many capacities. He taught in Graysville, was preceptor. (He signed my diploma when I graduated from the eighth grade. At that time he was the Educational Secretary of the Southeastern Union Conference. Later, he was one of my teachers at Graysville Academy.) His son Charles, in 1988, is president of the Southern California Conference after having served in various capacities in the work of the church. Incidentally, the father of Charles Francis Dart, who had ordered him to leave home, later had a change of heart, and he himself moved to Graysville so his younger children could get a Christian education. His wife and their children were baptized in Graysville. One of these was Otis F. Dart, whose wife, Ethel, taught Spanish at Graysville Academy. If the truth could be known, this story with variations, could be told scores of times. We should never forget the heritage we have.

Southern Training School had established a canning factory in order that the expenses of the dining room could be lowered. In 1904 several hundred cans of produce had been processed, and the future looked bright for the department. At a school Board meeting early in the year, it was voted to set out 10,000 blackberry plants, 700 gooseberry plants, three-quarters of an acre of dewberry plants, and 5,000 pear trees.

In February 1904, the president of the Cumberland Conference gave a review of some of the churches in the conference. After mentioning these churches, he said:

The last, but by no means the least, of our churches to receive mention is that of Graysville. It has become the great center of the South, paying into the treasury of the conference nearly one-third of the full amount received during the year. The kindly spirit that this great church has ever shown to the institutions planted in its borders, and also to the officers and workers of the Cumberland Conference, is certainly worthy of the most kindly recognition.

On January 29, 1902, five brethren in Graysville: R. M. Kilgore, J. L. Maroon, C. L. Kilgore, Smith Sharp, and S. I. Greer, subscribed \$100 each to establish a store, the profits of which would go to the Southern Training School. The brethren would receive no remuneration from the enterprise. It would be known as the Southern Training School Store. It would provide work for some students and would be a purchasing agent for the school and sanitarium. In 1903 the store was on a firm basis and donated \$500 to the industrial department of the school. This was used in setting up the blacksmith and wagon shop. The store was doing so well that by February, 1904, a large brownstone building, 30 x 67 ft., was nearing completion. Since the location was not stated, it is not certain, and possibly it was the building which housed the hosiery mill of later years.

CHANGES

*I*n November, 1897, the school Board of the training School asked the Graysville Church to assume the operation of the primary department of the school. This was done in order that more time could be spent on the upper grades, for the school wanted to train older students very quickly to go out into the field. This arrangement worked for some time, but then came a time of friction. The school started training teachers for the church schools that were springing up over the South, and in order to give them proper training some had been using primary children for practice teaching. As time went on, some of the parents of the Graysville Church thought their children would get a better education by the training school than the local church school.

Then the Southern Training School decided to have a full normal training course in which the students would do practice teaching under the supervision of the teachers. In order to do this, they had to have primary students to teach. Accordingly, the Graysville Church appointed a committee to meet with the training school Board. Their decision was that the Southern Training School would take over the local church school and give the teachers in training opportunity to do their practice teaching. The Graysville Church would pay a reasonable tuition to the training school for their primary students. This arrangement seemed to please the church and the training school.

The Southern Training School had been called the Southern Industrial School, and it was planned that several departments of industrial training would be established. But it seems that this did not materialize fully, and a broader education was being planned, so the name was changed. However, the principal, Professor Tenney, still wanted to emphasize the industrial training. It was pointed out that, if a person received just an academic education, he might not get the position he needed to make a living, and, if he did not have a trade, he would be in trouble. This was the thought behind the industrial education and training.



Beginning of the educational work in the south. A. N. Attenbery in buggy. School building after the addition.

The graduating class of 1906 had only three members. The preceding year the class was the largest in the history of the school so that might account for the small class in 1906. There was a large junior class, and the next year promised to be a good one. One very gratifying aspect of the school year was the religious interests. On Sabbath, April 7, twenty were baptized, all but one had gone to the Southern Training School or had come under its influence. This seemed to be the trend, and what more could be asked of a school? But there comes one question—where were they baptized? There was no baptistry in the church. One student said that she was baptized in the creek, and that seemed to be the way it was. The Graysville Church had appointed a committee to look into the matter of a baptistry, and the committee reported its recommendation in June of 1905. The recommendation was that the church build a baptistry below the lower spring at the foot of Lone Mountain. It would be made of oak, a foot above the ground, with a cover that could be locked. The water would flow from the spring through the baptistry. The water would be cold enough in the summertime, but what about the winter? Some of the baptisms had been held in December. No one today remembers anything about this baptistry, and we have to assume it was not built.

By July of 1906 about sixty workers had gone out into the field of labor from the Southern Training School. Think what would have been the result if this institution had not been there? The young people of the South had been urged to attend the school, for the South needed people from the South who knew the customs and problems of the people. The training school was established mainly for this purpose, although some had come from the North to attend school in Graysville, for it was a good school.

With the new school year of 1906-07 came also a new principal, M. B. VanKirk. Professor Tenney had assumed the new position of educational secretary of the Southern Union. He would, in his new capacity, be able to give guidance and counsel to the school as a member of the school board.

For several years there was an opinion that more room was needed in the school building. At a Board meeting on March 6, 1904, the members considered a proposed addition to the school building. The plans were drawn by Dr. M. M. Martinson. A building committee was elected, but apparently nothing more was done. Of course, as always, money was the main consideration. At a union committee meeting in October 1906, again the subject of an addition to the academy building was discussed. All the students could not get into the chapel, and there were not enough rooms for the classes. The prospect looked bright for a larger enrollment in the future, and the committee decided that something had to be done. Elder Butler said: "There seemed to be no other way but to take action to increase the size of the school building." Plans were presented for an addition which would nearly double the capacity of the building. It was estimated its cost not over \$2,000. And it was voted to appropriate this amount. *The Watchman*, October 30, 1906.

Professor Tenney would not let the matter rest for very long for in February 1907, he gave to the readers of the *Watchman* the problems and solutions of the buildings at the Southern Training School. He said that a building 24 x 36 feet was under construction to house the heating plant, the press, and the laundry. It would be two stories high. He said: "No more intelligent or teachable class of young people can be found than those of the South." And he mentioned again the need for an enlargement of the academy building.

In the April 30, 1907, edition of the *Watchman* (incidentally, the *Southern Watchman* had been changed to the *Watchman*, and it contained more religious articles for the public) the principal, Professor Van Kirk, mentioned the need for an enlargement of the building and hoped it would be ready by next fall.



M. B. Van Kirk, 1908-12.

For some time the General Conference had promoted a fund of \$150,000 to be raised in North America to help our institutions in their work and building programs. \$50,000 of this fund would be given to the Southern Union. Churches in the Union had been given a quota to raise for this fund. Elder Butler reported:

We were made very happy May 6, to receive a letter from Elder Smith Sharp, pastor of the Graysville Church, two days after the date of May 4 when the collection on the \$150,000 fund was to be taken, stating that Graysville had raised every dollar of her quota, amounting to \$460. Graysville is the largest and wealthiest church in the Southern Union conference. She has set the proper example and is entitled to the thanks of all our people in this field for taking hold of matters

in this prompt and vigorous way. Graysville has proved herself to be a liberal contributor to the needy institutions of our conference.

M. B. Van Kirk, the principal, announced in the July 9, 1907, edition of the *Watchman* that work on the addition to the academy building was under way. He said:

The size of the new part is 24 x 56 ft., two stories, and a basement. There is a hall running the whole length of the basement and the first floor. In the basement of the new part will be a schoolroom 18 x 30 and adjoining this a classroom 16 x 18 ft. These rooms will be used for the preparatory department. The first floor will be divided into two classrooms 18 x 20 ft., and one classroom 16 x 18. A stairway connects the hall on the first floor with the second floor, thus giving us two stairways.

Just a little sidelight at what sometimes happens at a school board meeting. On December 18, 1906, the Southern Training School Board voted to have no vacation on Christmas Day. On December 20, the Board voted to have no school and to have a vacation on Christmas Day. On December 23, the Board voted to have regular classes on Christmas Day. Oh well, we all change our minds now and then!

BOYS' DORMITORY IS BUILT

For years the crowded condition of the dormitory since the burning of the boys' home was a subject of frequent conversation. At a Board meeting on February 1, 1903, it was voted: "Steps to be taken during the coming summer to secure means from friends of the institutions and the cause of education for the purpose of building a boys' dormitory and enlarging the dining room with additional rooms.

On March 1, 1908, it was voted to investigate the matter of moving the old store building to the campus and fixing it up as a boys' dormitory. Evidently, the matter was considered and found not feasible, for on October 30 the Board voted to rescind the former action and to sell the store building to R. L. Williams for \$500.

But the problem of the boys' dormitory would not go away. The Board voted on April 18, 1909, that something be done about it. "Upon motion by Brother Hanson, duly seconded by Brother Moyers, it was moved that a committee of three be chosen, the chairman being one of the three, to take definite steps concerning this dormitory."

The committee must have considered all the possibilities and what money could be found, for the Board met five days later and voted that, if some of the town property that was owned by the organization could not be utilized, that is, sold to meet some of the expenses of the dormitory, that the matter be deferred for the time being.

But the matter would not be deferred for long. The May 11, 1910, issue of the union paper stated: "At a recent Board meeting of the school, the plans which were drawn, providing for a dormitory to contain thirteen rooms, a bathroom, and a parlor, were accepted. A carload of cement has been secured, and stone is being hauled for the foundation wall. It is hoped soon to see the work begun." On July 27, 1910, this was noted: "Every nerve is strained to have it ready for occupancy by the beginning of the school year." A previous report said that they had \$700 worth of lumber on hand. (In all my research I have found nothing to indicate that the dormitory was built by other than the Graysville Church and perhaps with some help from the Board. However, some have said that the building was donated to the school by G. H. Baber. Then in the school catalog for Graysville Academy of 1937 there was a picture of the boys'

dormitory, and a caption said that it was donated by Brother Baber and named Armitage Hall in honor of his wife's mother. It also had been called Monte Vista.)

In his annual report to the Board in 1911, the principal stated: "The building has been completed thus far with as little money as one might expect for a building of its kind."

Leaving the matter of the Southern Training School for a time, another interesting thing happened to the work



in the South. Delegates from the conferences of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Cumberland met January 19, 1908, for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization of these states, which were a part of the Southern Union. It was voted to form a new Union from these states, as this was a suggestion from the General Conference. The new union was organized and the delegates chose the name of Southeastern Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. They also voted to acquire land in Atlanta and build a headquarters building there in a more central location of the territory. They voted to have a weekly paper for the union and named it the *Field Tidings*. It was to be printed in Graysville at the Southern Training School print shop. On February 11, 1908, the next month after the temporary organization of the new union, the Biennial session of the Southern union voted to split the union and ratify the action of the states which were in the Southeastern Union.

It seems that wherever the union president wished to live is where the union office was located. After all, the constituency was small, and the office staff was not too large. The Southern Union office was located in Graysville, but later it was moved to Nashville. When the Southeastern Union was organized, an office was built in Atlanta. But when Elder Charles Thompson was elected Southeastern Union president a notice appeared in the *Field Tidings* of February 16, 1910, that Elder Thompson had gone to Topeka, Kansas, to pack his goods and move his family to Graysville. We are too far removed from that date and events to know exactly which building was the office when he was there, but there are two buildings now in Graysville that used to be union office headquarters.



School Seal



Union office building in Graysville as it appeared in 1988.

Although the school's name was changed from Industrial to Training School, the industrial part was not forgotten. This was still the goal of the school. In 1909 a broom factory was installed. It was suggested that someone from the faculty learn to make brooms during the summer and then during the school year to teach a class in broom making. In 1911 the principal reported to the board that for best results in industrial planning it would be ideal for each teacher to spend some time each day in industrial lines with the students, but that this was impossible as the teachers had six classes a day when others of our schools had only five.

In 1909 German and Spanish were taught in the school, and Greek would be added as needed. It was the only school in the denomination that taught the second year of Latin from the New Testament. Besides the academic work many other things were on the principal's mind. The buildings had to be kept in shape. There seemed to be need

for constant painting. In 1909 the principal recommended that the ceiling of the chapel be insulated. What did they use then? He wanted a layer of dry lumber to be put in the attic over the ceiling, and on top of this would be tar felt. The estimated cost would be \$30-\$35.



Faculty of Southern Training School, 1909-10. First Row—Clara Phillips, Mrs. G. H. Baber, G. H. Baber, Second Row—Miss Treftz, Beatrice Tucker, H. S. Miller, M. B. Van Kirk, R. V. Cory, Rochelle Philmon, Handsard Presley.



First row—Albert Phillips, Sam Moyers, Professor Tenny, Everett Rideout, Will Melendy, Luther Woodell, Lerue Melendy, Fred Greer, Clint Miller, Second row—Earl Hall, Lesley Melendy, Earl Tenny, Professor Charles Kilgore, L. A. Jacobs, Hulbert Morphew, Ralph Smith, Will Harrison, R. W. Williams, Cully Woodell, Professor Judson L. Crouse, Third Row—Clyde Miller, Harlin Harrison, Claude Dortch, Henry Noble, Harry Miller, Benny Roberts, Will Greer.

The exact date has not been found, but in 1910 the General Conference had promoted a plan to raise \$300,000 to build homes for foreign missionaries and to establish medical, educational, and publishing institutions in mission lands. The Southeastern Union, in spite of its many financial needs, was given a quota, and by July was leading the world unions in offerings to this fund. The quota for the Graysville Church was \$900, and early in the year it had gone over its goal by \$300, and later in the year another \$100 was added to this. And this at a time when a new boys' dormitory was being built. At the close of the year the membership of the Graysville Church was 197. The Sabbath School offering for the quarter was \$80.64. The next highest in the conference was given by the colored church in Chattanooga, which amounted to \$15.86.

The enrollment of the Southern Training School for the school year 1909-10 was 155, and the next year it was 150. With the new dormitory things looked bright for the school.

The Graysville Sanitarium had a good supply of water, and the Southern Training School had a very poor supply. Consequently, a pipe was run from the sanitarium to the school for which the school paid \$50 a year. But the water pipes rusted and clogged up so the school decided it needed a good water system of its own. A steam pump was installed which could deliver 3500 gallons an hour. It was not stated where the water came from, but we know in later years there was a well and wellhouse. And so the pipes were removed. And because the school then had an ample supply of water, the principal recommended that toilets be installed in the two dormitories at a cost of not more than \$35 each.

Arthur W. Spalding was one of the first students at Graysville in 1892, and he was baptized in Graysville and stayed to join the faculty. He must have received inspiration at Graysville, for here is a poem he wrote some years later:

At Graysville, May, 1912

The old gray mists still shroud the hills,
The hills still patient wait,
The morn's red monarch cleaves his way
In undiminished state.

The green old hills still cup the vale,
The vale still stretches wide,
The laurel and the grasses strive
Yet up the mountainside.

The valley yet its meadows spread
For plowman's slow advance,
The brown discovered by his share
Yet thrusts the green corn's lance.

The plowman curses still the stones
That verge the roaring creek,
While they, intent on wide domain,
Still emulate the meek.

And what is there in field or wood
That taught me when a boy
That fills not yet its brimming cup
With wonted mead of joy?

And yet I listen but to hear
The sad, slow echo's call;
Mine eyes that see the sunlight's gleam
But sees the shadows fall.

The voices that I knew and loved
Have passed, or changed for aye;
The hands I held are clasping now
The undisguised clay.

I know, I know life's lesson now
'Tis taught me in my turn,
The bittersweet that youth knows not,
But wiser age must learn.

Dust to dust! O earth pass on!
Spirit of life ascend!
Thru change, thru life, thru death, thru woe,
I seek the glorious end.

O echoes vague, your oracle
I claim for certain bliss
O gleaming, glinting, fading lights,
A morrow follows this!

And glad am I for faint far sounds,
And glad for glimmering view;
The fainter, farther, dimmer they,
The swifter swells the new!

CONTINUED GROWTH

*A*t the school Board meeting on October 29, 1912, it was voted to remove the word *Training* from the name of Southern Training School. The reason for this was that the state reform schools were called training schools and there seemed to be some confusion as to just what the Southern Training School was doing. This change was to be made later when it was deemed the right time. It would mean that a complete name change would be in order. This did not happen, however, until after the school had been moved away from Graysville.

After four years as principal of the Southern Training School, Professor Van Kirk accepted a call from the Central Union to be the educational secretary. He had held this position for some time in both the Southern and Southeastern Unions at the same time as principal of the Training School. That was quite a task to perform. In 1912 C. L. Stone came to Graysville as the new principal. (In his retirement years he was the

treasurer of the Sligo Church in Takoma Park, Maryland, when I was a student there.)



C. L. Stone, 1912-14

As the year 1912 drew near, a small-pox epidemic broke out in Graysville. The church held no public meetings for three weeks. The school slowed down but kept going as the students had been vaccinated. The school held its own meetings: Sabbath School, church services, etc. in the school chapel. The enrollment at this time was 184.

The General Conference of 1913 was to be held in the spring in Washington, D. C. As it was not so far from Graysville, fifteen planned to attend. The Adventists evidently had a good working relationship with the railroad that ran through Graysville. The students were given a discount to go to Graysville and any large gatherings in Graysville of which there were many. The powers that be at Graysville had made arrangements for all those who

were going to Washington to go together. So a railroad car was dropped on the siding in Graysville on a Monday and was to be picked up the next day with the passengers. Word was sent out to the surrounding churches, and anyone who wished could go with this group. About thirty-five or forty took this opportunity and went to Washington together. Just a sidelight: At one time a whole trainload of Adventists went from St. Louis, Missouri, to San Francisco to a General Conference session.

Progress was coming to Graysville. An announcement was made that soon the students would enjoy the luxury of electric lights. And plans were made for such an

improvement. However, it was two years before a survey was made about where the line would be. It was to run in front of the school, which was quite convenient, but in the meantime the students had to continue using kerosene lamps.

By June of 1913 progress had come to Graysville. A local telephone was installed with offices over the bank. There were about forty or fifty telephones installed. And the school was one of them.

As the Graysville Church was the largest in the South at this time, it always tried to set an example for others. One of their members was poor and had no place to live. So what did the church members do? They bought a lot behind the church and built a house for this member.

The church was built when the congregation was small, and later additions were made to seat more people. Continued improvements were made. The church thought of selling the church and building a new one, but the cost would be \$2,000, so they decided to make more improvements in the old church. The need for a better heating system was discussed and an investigation was made into a central system with a furnace which would cost about \$125, but they were not sure how it would work, so decided against it. But later, they did install one and it proved a success. As the new school year was approaching in 1913, word went out that many improvements had been made in the church, and it would hardly be recognized.

As students came from the Southern Training School and began to work in the various conferences, it was realized that the school was doing a good job. One conference president said: "I wish I hadn't anything else to do but attend the Southern Training School for the next three years." Even conference presidents need training.

The *Field Tidings* of October 29, 1913, stated that the Union Conference would be held in Graysville December 24, 1913, to January 4, 1914, and that A. G. Daniels, I. H. Evans, G. B. Thompson and W. W. Eastman would be present. These were from the General Conference. "We look for a large gathering in Graysville at that time. Graysville's usual hospitality will then be in evidence." It seemed that everybody who was important in the Adventist work during those years came to Graysville. W. C. White came several times; Dr. E. A. Sutherland was at one time on the Board. Many of the former students who had spent time in mission fields returned and told how the work was going overseas.

The school was held in high regard at home as well as elsewhere. The principal related an experience that gave evidence of this:

The Southern Training School enjoys the confidence of the residents of Graysville to an extent that is very gratifying. This morning a gentleman came to me asking if he could defer the payment of tuition for a week as he did not have the money at hand. This was not an Adventist, and I was glad to allow so small a sum to remain unpaid a few days. In the course of the conversation he said, "I could just as well send my boy to the public school, but he learns so much better in the school here. Then, he learns so much from the Bible."

The enrollment for the first six weeks of school in the fall of 1913 was two hundred fifteen. Word was getting around. Graysville was getting more lively all the time.

In October of 1913 Elder W. H. Branson, president of the Cumberland Conference, moved the conference office back to Graysville. It had been located in Chattanooga for some time.

The week of prayer for Graysville was held in December of that year. The conference president and the church officials planned a very special time. The school and church joined services so that all would benefit from the experience. According to Elder L. A. Hoopes, the Bible teacher, all did benefit. Prayer bands were formed,

even with the children. One person would be on the prayer list, and, when he was converted, another would take his place on the list. Elder Hoopes said: "We have seen a great many revivals. We have seen entire staffs of institutions moved in a revival, but never have we seen such a fierce conflict with the enemy as has been experienced here and such a universal turning to the Lord." The school Board met on December 30, and noted that twenty-five young people had been baptized that year.

Just a little sidelight: In October it was noted that Miss Rochelle Philmon would live in the sanitarium again. She hoped that the altitude would be beneficial to her health. It must have worked, for in July, 1988, she celebrated her one hundred first birthday! Before we leave this subject, one other interesting fact is in order. Elder R. M. Kilgore visited the home of Rochelle's parents and asked them to send her to school. They were not too interested, so Elder Kilgore said that if she went she might turn out to be a teacher. So she went, and she did, and more than that, she married Elder Kilgore's son, Charles, and she taught for about sixty years.

The purpose of the Southern Training School was to train workers for the cause of God, as the name implies. This was emphasized many times through the years. In June of 1914 it was announced that over seventy percent of the alumni of the school were actively engaged in the work of God or were taking advanced studies. Just think what the South would have been like or would be like today if there had been no Southern Training School. Many of those who went to work in the cause of God labored in the Cumberland Conference as more of the students came from this conference than any other. Also, the Cumberland Conference had contributed more to the work in Graysville than any other conference and again because the institutions were located in its territory. The record does not show the reason, but in 1914 the Cumberland Conference treasury was pretty low; so low, in fact, that the conference committee asked the workers to give half of their salary to the tithe fund until the crisis was over. Would a conference dare to do that today?

In the summer of 1914 Dr. Hayward had his medical office in Chattanooga. He had been the medical secretary of the Southern Union and also the one who was the most active in establishing the sanitarium in Graysville. He was also its first superintendent. In July Dr. Hayward closed his office and moved to Reeves, Georgia, to establish a small sanitarium there in connection with an industrial school. (I was a small boy when a few years later my parents worked in the sanitarium.) Elder N. C. Wilson, father of the General Conference president, Neal Wilson, taught school there then. As happened to many of our institutions, the sanitarium burned when we were there, and Dr. Hayward left. The farm is now owned by the Georgia-Cumberland Conference and the Georgia-Cumberland Academy is located there.

In August an article in the *Field Tidings* stated that anyone who ate at the cafeteria of the Southern Training School the coming winter would be a lucky person. The sweet potatoes looked good, over 1500 quarts of blackberries had been canned, the peaches, plums, apples and pears as well as soy beans gave promise of an abundant crop. The ten-acre field of corn was said to be the best in Rhea County. Some of the stalks were fifteen feet high.

As the year 1913 drew to a close, the school Board noted that there were fourteen and a half salaries of staff members at a combined monthly rate of \$675, so something would have to be done about it. A council held in Washington, D. C., recommended that the Southern Training School reduce its offerings from fourteen grades to twelve, which would make a reduction in staff. This was voted by the Board, but then the Board had second thoughts. The General Conference had recommended that ordained ministers have full college work and the licensed ministers have at least fourteen

grades of school. The educational standards of the country were improving all the time, and Adventist ministers should not be less educated. And so the Board voted to continue fourteen grades, although there were not many then in the 13th and 14th grades.

Does a school with so meager facilities give the students a good foundation in education? The answer came in the summer of 1914. Miss Valah Dillen, a recent graduate of the Southern Training School, took classes at the University of Georgia summer school. She got perfect grades in all her classes, the only one in her classes to do so.

And then there was another. A Miss Gallemore, also a student at Graysville, made the best grades in her classes in the state Normal School in Ohio. Miss Dillen refused a teaching position in one of the state's high schools so that she might take advanced work at Southern Training School. And then the adage became: "If you want the best, most thorough education, come to Graysville."

The students were also receiving practical experience in soul-winning. One of the faculty members took a group of students to Montague, a small settlement near the coal mining district, not far from Graysville. They had services on Saturday and Sunday nights with a good attendance, and then a two-week meeting was held, and at the close a Sabbath School was organized. And a company organized of Sabbath-keepers. After school was out the Graysville church kept up the work. A subscription school was organized with Myrtle Maxwell as the principal and Ethel Johnson as a teacher. Miss Maxwell later was head of the normal department of Southern Junior College. Later in the year eighty were in attendance at the Sabbath School, and eight had been baptized.

On January 3, 1914, an action was taken by the school Board that had far-reaching results. Considerable discussion was held regarding the Southern Training School. A straw vote was taken in regard to moving the school to another location. It was voted that a sentiment of the Board to this end was present and that a new location should be found. This was over a year before the fire destroyed the girls' dormitory. The reasons were not recorded at that time; they were given later. The present property of the school was too small for the proper expansion. The school had several plots of ground and acreage, but not all together. Some of them were some distance from the school. The town of Graysville had some elements in it which were not helpful to school discipline, as the campus adjoined the town.

A very interesting Thanksgiving program was given at the Graysville church in 1914 which lasted for two hours, but no one got tired. The church was packed. Part of the program was to bring in the results of a proposal made in the spring. Many of the children had each been given five cents to be invested in whatever way they could, and the money earned was to go to missions. The results:

Sudie Mae Ward

Out in my little garden
I worked with rake and hoe,
Hoping and praying all the time
That the Lord would make it grow.
I guess He must have listened
To my little prayer intense,
For I sold my garden products,
And I bring Him thirty cents.

Ernest Branson

Two dollars and thirty cents for the
foreign fields I bring;
I earned it by selling garden truck,
and also canvassing.

Margret Connell

I worked to earn my offering, one
dollar seventy-five;
But I'm so energetic that I really
didn't sigh;
Besides I found some money and I
really didn't mind it
I guess the angels put it where
they thought I would find it.

Elsie Cruze

I sold lettuce and radishes,
Tho' only a little girl,
I'll put in thirty-five pennies
To make a better world.

Ellen Anderson

My little bantam hid from me,
Her nest out by the fence;
I found it, tho', and sold the eggs,
So I bring in fifty cents.

Olive Miller

I didn't know how I could help,
I'm not so very old;
But here's one dollar and twenty-five
I have from things I sold.

Cyrus Cruze

To work my little garden
I rose at early morn
And earned one dollar seventy-five
Selling mustard greens and corn

Mabel Turner

Vegetables, popcorn and candy I sold
That I might help in the missions,
And earn two dollars and fifty cents,
And this to the other gifts will be an addition.

Mildred Parker

This forty cents may seem to you small;
The Lord is pleased if we bring Him all.

Flora Ward

I sold radishes, gained that way
One dollar fifteen to bring today.

Rosebud Vreeland

You know how people love sweet things,
Their sweet tooth comes in handy;
Seventy-five cents I quickly made
Selling popcorn and candy.

J. W. Hayes

I made a dollar by selling
Popcorn to the village,
And telling the people how sad
That the heathen were bad,
How we'd convert them and make them glad.

Ethel Mae Van Voorhis

I like to cook, and bake, and stew,
So sixty-five cents I bring to you.

Donald Hunter

I long for the light of Christian morn
May dawn on the heathen so forlorn,
And thence the robe of righteousness worn.
I'm a little man, so I'll help all I can,
Two dollars I've earned by selling corn.

Charlie Ridley and Brothers

With hominy and chickens we brothers three
Have earned three dollars, as here you see.

Myrtle Miller

I raised some little chickens,
So hard to keep them alive,
And when they were big I sold them
For one dollar and twenty-five.

Merrill Dart

I planted five cents and how it did grow,
And then I sold eggs and popcorn you know;
Five dollars have sprung from that little seed,
Five dollars to help in the world's greatest need.

Butler Anderson

'Tis fun to pop the corn and keep the coals aglow,
One dollar and fifty cents I made by doing so.

J. G. Foster

I sowed cabbage seed in early spring,
And two dollars is what I bring.

Glenn Triplett

I sold peanuts and hominy
And earned my fifty cents you see.

Roy Hunter

I sold popcorn during my vacation,
And earned one dollar for my donation.

James McGee

Last summer I sold turnip greens
And made one dollar that way;
I hope God will bless my share
In the offering today.

Vera and Mildred Hoopes

We girls are learning to bake,
We earned ten dollars selling cake.

Ellen and Ruth Bates

We picked some cotton and sold blackberries
And earned two dollars for the missionaries.

Ernest Whitmore

I earned three dollars and fifty cents
By selling popcorn and tomato plants.

Dot Cruze

To earn one dollar I thought I would try,
So I sold hominy to all who would buy.

Alonzo Cruze

In the spring we all like cream,
So I earned one dollar and sixty-five
By selling cheese and mustard greens.

Arthur Williams

I made my money selling cheese,
Five dollars if you please.

FIRE!

The February 24, 1915 issue of the *Field Tidings* gives an account of the tragedy that happened in Graysville on February 18:

At 4 o'clock Thursday morning of last week the girls' dormitory at the Southern Training School caught fire in the basement, and in less time than could be imagined the whole building was enveloped in flames. It was a four-story structure and was the residence for thirty or more female students of the school. Miss Phelps, the preceptress, was first to awake to the probability of a fire by a noise that sounded like the crackling of burning boards, then a scent of smoke, at which she lost no time in sounding the alarm along the hallways and up and down the stairs. By this time someone from the boys' side of the campus discovered the fire and gave further alarm by waking all in the boys' dormitory and ringing the school bell. Between the sounds of the bell and the shrieks of the young women in the burning building the entire population of the Adventist section was brought out.

At first sight it was plain to all that the situation was a serious one, and the effort of the minute was to rescue God's children from the flames. Many were so dazed and stifled by the strong smoke that they were almost unable to find a way to escape. A few were taken from the fire escape. One or two, by chance, were found in the hallway, unable to discern which way to go.

Miss Genevieve Roberts was painfully injured by jumping from the third story window to the ground, a distance likely of 25 feet, sustaining a broken arm and a wrench of the back and shoulders. She was picked up and carried to the Sanitarium at the side of the mountain. She is now improving and is out of danger.

Miss Eva Pickard was also injured by a fall from the top of the porch. She is now much better.



Girls' dormitory on fire February 24, 1915.

Thomas Huxtable ascended a ladder and attempted entrance to one of the upper windows of the building, but was hurled to the ground by an outburst of flame and smoke. In falling he struck level-footed, receiving injuries of the ankles and feet that placed him in bed for a time.

Dr. Martinson has been attending physician for the injured persons.

As fast as escapes were made, the girls were assisted to other nearby quarters, where clothing was provided by friends who had gathered at the fire, and as the ruins lowered and the flames began to die, all seemed to gasp for new breath and thank God that their lives had been spared.

The *Tidings* office, hardly 100 feet away, was saved by strenuous efforts of a large force, who kept the building drenched with water until all danger was over; in the meantime, others were busily engaged removing printing to safer ground.

About daybreak the bugle sounded and everyone came together, and a meeting was held to determine what the next step would be. The Graysville Church members offered help, food and clothes, etc. And then the most immediate thing needed was food, as the kitchen was on the first floor of the dormitory and was no more. The sanitarium had prepared breakfast for everyone. Arrangements were made with the sanitarium for the young ladies to stay there for the time being. By noon they were settled. A meeting was called for 6:30 that evening, and several spoke: the conference president, the principal, and others, giving encouragement, and everyone promised to stay by and not go home.

Prof. Lynn Wood, the principal, gave another report of the fire, with a little different perspective:

On Thursday morning, February 18, at four o'clock the students of the homes were alarmed by cries of "Fire" coming from the girls' dormitory. Mrs. Dominski and Mr. Cole were the first to respond, and as they came out of the boys' home they said they saw fire in the two windows in the dining room next to the kitchen, but by the time I had reached the building and gone around to the back side, the fire was over the floor of the dining room. By this time nearly all the girls were out of the building, but before all were taken out, the first floor had gone through in some places. There were twelve girls taken out after the piano had fallen through the floor into the basement.

Miss Genevieve Roberts, of Nashville, was one of the first to be awakened, but before she could get her clothes and get downstairs the smoke had so filled the hallway that she dared not attempt to come down the regular way. She did not think of the fire escapes, and went to her room, balanced on the edge of the windowsill for a moment, finally deciding to take a chance at life rather than be burned, and jumped about twenty-two feet. The fall broke her wrist and slightly injured her back; but she is up in a wheelchair at the present time, and we are hoping she will soon be back with us in school. One other girl, Eva Pickard, rolled off the roof of the porch and struck on her hip, receiving bruises, but there were no bones broken. These were the only two injuries received by the girls, and we are very grateful to God that no lives were lost.

After the fire the students all came to the six-thirty rally in the chapel, and such a spirit of loyalty and earnestness was never manifested before in the history of the school. A subscription list was started for the help of those students who had lost nearly everything in the fire. The personal loss of the students in the fire will run very close to two thousand dollars. The loss of the buildings is estimated at close to ten thousand dollars, while there is about \$3100 insurance.

The girls were taken to the Sanitarium for temporary quarters, but a large dwelling has been procured right on the campus, and this will be used for a Girls' Home, and a rough dining camp will be erected in front of the old home. This will tide us over the three remaining months of the school year.

Prof. Wood continued with the appeal for food for the school for it lost heavily in the fire and for help for the students who had lost their belongings.

Thomas Huxtable wrote an account of the fire. When the ladies had been rescued one of the boys got his harmonica and sat on a log and played, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."



After the fire—looking west toward Walden's Ridge.

Donald Hunter remembers "how the bakery basement had the potatoes stored in it and when the bakery burned, those potatoes got somewhat roasted. We took long sticks with nails on the ends and poked among the potatoes to get one and we ate roasted potatoes, half raw and half burned."

Alberta Reiber Rainwater said: "We knew Martha Gatlin, who was in the dormitory when it burned. She said that they all ran out in their nightgowns and, standing around, began to take the curlers out of their hair, not thinking of not having their clothes on."

The principal, Professor Wood, offered a reward for the apprehension of the arson-



L. H. Wood, 1914-1915

ist. It did seem to be a clear case of arson for the fire spread so quickly. Years later, a man confessed that he was the one who set the fire. He did not give a motive.

Fire or no fire, life goes on, and so did the school. The girls were hampered by lack of books and clothes, but friends came to the rescue and helped. Some of the merchants in Chattanooga gave a discount of fifty percent for supplies and clothes. Elder W. H. Branson, president of the Cumberland Conference who lived in Graysville, started a week of revival meetings the Sabbath after the fire. He quoted this from the Bible: "And he must needs go through Samaria." He paraphrased this slightly to read: "And he must needs go through Graysville."

"While the devil was kindling a fire in the basement of the Girls' Home at the S. T. S. the Lord was in the upper rooms preparing to kindle a greater fire in the hearts of the stu-



After the fire—looking west, towards Lone Mountain.



Faculty of Southern Training School, 1914-15. Front row—H. S. Miller, L. A. Hoopes, Lynn Wood, J. S. Marshall, Mrs. J. S. Marshall, Maude Warren. Back row—A. B. Russell, Grover Fattic, Rochelle Philmon, Gradye Brooke, Nellah Harrison.

dents." The meetings were held in the church and all received a blessing.

And the school held a picnic. Just what went on at the picnic is not known now, but part of it was some kind of program. Judge for yourself from the following:

Graysville Picnic Program

A Medley

Many folks of many minds
Said many things of many kinds.
Men, boys, girls, and women, true,
Said serious things, and funny too.

One spoke of the dinner, so nice and good,
That he would have eaten more if he could,
And envied those who were more wise
And saved the room for cakes and pies.

They told of bachelors for sale,
And of old maids upon the trail,
Who made their bids both loud and high,
And soon exhausted the supply.

And one was there, though very small,
Had troubles greatest of them all—
For all the plans and schemes she chose
Failed to make the men propose.

One blessed the parson who took the beans
For tying the knot that cannot be seen.
One sang of old woman almost deaf,
To whom a kiss gave great relief.

They sang of kittens—one, two, three;
But two was all that we could see—
For one whose eyes had opened wide
Refused to yield his manly pride.

One spoke of Graysville best he could;
No other place was quite as good.
One ran in haste for "polygolic,"
Because her brother had the colic.

Some would neither sing nor talk;
All they'd do was simply balk.
But perhaps 'twas just as well,
For what they'd say no one could tell.

"'Twas told how demons in council sat;
One said "take this and I'll take that"
Till men who both black and white
Ran for their lives in greatest fright.

One told of a school in a country town
Where they taught that the world turned upside down,
And they'd measured the distance to the sun,
But never told how it was done.

But the grammar was worse than all the rest
"'Twas I love, or had loved, or should love at best.
Such "stuff" as this the farmer said,
Must not be put in my girl's head.

They told of the boy who would not drink;
How he prayed from his pledge he might not shrink;
That for his defense his friend was tried,
But the favor of both the judge decide.

Of "lucky Jim" one speaker said
His luck was in that he was dead.
One who thought he wasn't in it,
Talked about a half a minute.

He talked of pleasures in the past,
And only wished that they could last.
What he said was very good,
We'd heard him longer if we could.

One dear young lady told, so sweet,
Of little Bessie's breathless sleep,
From which no voice should her awake
Till Michael's trump her slumber break.

And there were those of serious mood
Who counseled all to be so good
That Satan ne'er could have a chance
Against their souls to make advance.

They talked of privileges great,
Of which we all the most should make,
And see that of the present day
We find help in our upward way.

Some may think this poem is bad—
But we did our best with what we had,
If you're not pleased with the matter in rhyme
Then give us better another time.

—H. W. Pierce

The Southern Training School Board met on April 27, 1915, and discussed the school: should it be moved, and if so, for what reasons; should the Southern Union have a separate school and the Southeastern Union have its own school? Before the discussion should start, Elder Smith Sharp read a memorial from the Graysville Church, signed by the elders of the church. In order to give the true spirit of the Graysville Church, the complete memorial is given here:

We, the Graysville, Tennessee, Seventh-day Adventist Church, acting upon the suggestion of members of your council feel it a privilege to memorialize your body in behalf of interests which are vital to us. You have our highest esteem as Christian brethren, and we believe it to be your first desire to be used of God to further the interests of his cause in your field. In these, your endeavors, we bid you Godspeed, and pledge you our moral support and cooperation to the limit of our ability. There is no purpose more remote in this instrument than to presume to instruct you. We feel the deepest interest in the welfare of our bright, prospective loyal young people in this great Southland, and cheerfully enter with you into anything that will make for their better development as

preparation for workers, thus enhancing the wonderful asset we have in them. We feel it a patent duty to thus express ourselves, and we profess and maintain the most friendly feelings possible to the opening of a school anywhere in the field which will multiply or even better the condition and possibilities to train recruits for the loyal army of God's co-laborers.

But in the event of moving the Southern Training School, we, as the largest church in the South, are confronted with a problem of vital interest to us. This church furnishes more students for our school than any conference of the field. We would be greatly recreant to our duty if we did not endeavor to supply our young people at Graysville the same advantages and opportunities that we wish for all the youth who are to be educated among us. In her endeavor to be loyal to her younger members, the Graysville Church over twenty years ago founded and developed a school which later became the Southern Training School. After much sacrifice, in which this church struggled alone with its burden, the school was firmly established and free from debt. Thus free of debt and comprising the original Academy building, Ladies' Dormitory, the present campus and its adjoining parts (nine acres of land) the Southern Training School was deeded by the Graysville Church to the General Conference. In making this gift, it was the purpose of the donors to secure to the young people in the South at large, in conjunction with those in Graysville, improved and permanent school privileges. Should the present school equipment be entirely removed from Graysville, we are persuaded that a great hardship would befall many of our young people through a failure to enjoy school privileges. Therefore, we respectfully petition you, that in the event of the removal of the Southern Training School from Graysville, that you cause to revert to us the original nine acres, comprising the campus and the parts immediately adjoining it, for the purpose of continuing the school work here for our own students, thus securing to them the purpose of the original founders of the school.

Should your council fail in finding what is desired, or for any other reason, relinquish the purpose to remove the Southern Training School from Graysville, we, as Christian brethren, pledge you upon our honor, that we shall continue to give to the Southern Training School and its management our loyal support and our cordial and Christian sympathies.



A. N. Atteberry, 1915-16.

After receiving this from the Graysville Church, there was discussion and some resolutions were made. One such resolution was to appoint a committee to investigate some of the questions that had been raised in regard to the school, and they decided that no dormitory be built in Graysville until the committee should have time to do its work and make recommendations. The Southern Training School would continue for the school year 1915-1916 with the twelve grades, and, in the meantime, investigation would be made in regard to securing sufficient land for a new school. Actually, it would not be a new school, but a continuation of the Southern Training School in a new location with the likelihood of giving it a new name.

Most of the principals of the Southern Training School remained about two years. C. L. Stone stayed at Graysville

for two years, and Lynn H. Wood was the principal when the girls' dormitory burned. However, he received a call to be the educational secretary of the Southern Union in 1915, and he accepted it. A. N. Atteberry, who had been the principal of Hazel Academy in Tennessee for the past five years, accepted the call to be principal of the Southern Training School in 1915 and was there until the school was moved.

Because of the reduction of the school from fourteen grades to twelve, the staff was also reduced. Besides the principal, others were L. A. Hoopes, the Bible teacher who was greatly loved, Rochelle Philmon, Professor and Mrs. Marshall, Miss Phelps, and Miss Nellie Travis. And so the training school continued almost as usual. The church school teachers of the South spent six weeks there in a summer school, and after that came the Educational and Missionary Volunteer Council.

The school Board met again on August 10, 1915, and discussed the matter of a dormitory for the girls. It was decided to secure the Kilgore house, adjacent to the campus, for a permanent dormitory for the girls; that is, it would be as permanent as possible under the circumstances. It was also decided to use the boys' dormitory as it had been, and also to use the sanitarium the following year for boys and make a path directly to the sanitarium.

It was also voted to find a farm central to both Unions in the South and that they cooperate in establishing a school as the way opened.

Naturally, the Graysville Church wanted the school to remain in Graysville. They did quite a bit of figuring and came up with a plan—to build a new dormitory and to secure more land for the school. At the Biennial session of the Southern Union on April 2, 1916, the proposition from the Graysville Church was read. R. L. Williams showed a diagram of the school location and the adjacent property that was available. Here is what the Graysville Church proposed:

At a series of meetings of the citizens of Graysville, the following proposition was unanimously adopted; to wit: -

That we pledge ourselves to the sum of \$4586.00 for the construction of a new dormitory, and that George W. Pogue agrees to purchase all your real estate holdings outside of town, also the J. W. Carlock store property for the sum of \$6000 which will enable us to purchase the J. W. Clouse farm of 48 acres adjoining the school campus for \$5000, leaving a surplus of \$1000. This committee holds the pledges of the citizens of Graysville for said amount, and we certify that said pledges are good and that they were made with the understanding that their amounts remain in the school at Graysville. We believe that the said school should carry fourteen grades and have local representation of the Board of Trustees.

After some discussion, it was voted by the Board that the Graysville proposition should be submitted to the constituency. But the constituency did not accept it. Then a motion was made by Elder J. L. Shuler and was carried, as follows: "That with the provision of the debt now on the Graysville Institution be lifted and no debts incurred in removing; we look with favor upon establishing an educational center in a new location."

This is what the Board voted:

WHEREAS, Experience invites us, and the loss of the Girls' Dormitory by fire makes the present an opportune time to locate our educational center away from any city or village, where conditions are more favorable to true Christian education, and believing that this education can best be given where there is an abundance of land for agriculture, and opportunities for other industries, and

WHEREAS, The delegates to the Southeastern Union Conference have during its present session, voted that the Southern and Southeastern Union conferences establish a school, to be located in harmony with instructions to this people through the Spirit of Prophecy. Therefore, BE IT

RESOLVED,

(1) That the Southern Training School be moved from Graysville to a place that shall be selected by its Board of Directors, to be centrally located and conveniently, for the two Union Conferences, and where there shall be,

(a) A large farm, giving opportunity for education in agriculture, and opportunity for other industries, and

(b) Where the location selected and its surroundings are favorable for carrying out our ideals regarding Christian education.

(2) That this school be named the Southern Junior College and carry fourteen grades of work.

(3) That first of all the present indebtedness of the school be liquidated.

(4) That no standing indebtedness be incurred in the new enterprise, improvements be carried forward only as fast as the money is in sight.

The Board then chose an executive committee to carry out these resolutions and voted that the committee be empowered to sell all land and to remove such equipment and supplies that they deemed fit to the new location. The Board also voted to give the school buildings and the immediate land surrounding them to the Cumberland Conference for the Graysville Church and to sell the rest of the campus to the church for \$1200. There was also a reverting clause to the school in case the Graysville Church ceased to use the property for a school. The Graysville Church assured the constituency that they would cooperate fully in making the new school a success. As it was the largest church in the South, this was very important.

Elder Smith Sharp stated that in his opinion in conversations with Mrs. White regarding the testimony about Graysville that it would not be a violation of the spirit of the testimony to remove the school to another location.

It was voted by the Board that an option be obtained on the Thatcher farm near Ooltewah. No debt would be incurred by the move. First, the debt of the Southern Training School would be liquidated, and then money raised to buy the property, and then the school would be moved from Graysville when availability of housing was secured. It was hoped that a farm large enough could be bought for \$10,000-\$14,000. The debt at Graysville was \$14,000, and much of that amount was in hand. The citizens of Ooltewah were very happy with the prospect of having the school near them, and they were willing to raise funds to help in the enterprise. Whether they did or not is not on the record.

The president of the Southeastern Union Conference, Elder O. Montgomery, accepted a call to South America, and W. H. Branson, president of the Cumberland Conference, was elected to that position. Elder R. W. Parmele was elected as president of the Cumberland Conference. Elder Branson had moved the conference headquarters back to Graysville from Chattanooga, and now Elder Parmele proposed to move the headquarters to Knoxville. He said: "This city is much more centrally located and can give better service to the field as a whole. It also has excellent transportation facilities, and in every way seems better suited to the needs of our conference headquarters." And now Graysville was dealt another blow, though not as severe as losing the school.

In August, the Graysville Church had elected a school Board to manage their new school and renamed it Graysville Academy. The Southern Training School Board made it plain that the Graysville school was for the Graysville students only, and that no solicitation for students outside of Graysville was to take place. In the announcement in the *Field Tidings* the Board said:

This school has a local board in control and is intended for boys and girls of this church. Our brethren in other places should not add to the burdens of the brethren of this

church by sending their children to this school. The Southern Training School at Ooltewah, Tennessee, is intended for these."

However this announcement did not stop people from moving there so that their children might go to the school.

By July, the debt in Graysville had been paid or provided for. You must remember that the school owned some property, and this could be applied to the debt.

The Bible teacher of the Southern Training School, Elder L. A. Hoopes, was elected principal of Graysville Academy, but he responded to a call from Iowa and left the office vacant. The school Board elected Rochelle Philmon as principal along with others of the faculty; Miss Minnie Hildebrand, Mrs. Ella E. Mitchell, L. A. Jacobs, R. Williams, S. H. Van Voorhis, and G. H. Baber. Although the academy was to have only ten grades, latitude was given the teachers to provide for the students who were needing studies in the eleventh and twelfth grades. School began September 13, 1916, at Graysville, and a new era began. The only dormitory was left vacant and remained so for three years.

School was to begin for the Southern Training School in its new location on October 16, 1916. It had now a new name, Southern Junior College, but the name of the railroad sign said *Thatcher*. The Board met at the Thatcher farm on August 30 and chose the name of College Park. The secretary of the board was asked to write the Southern Railway and tell them to change the sign to read College Park. Two weeks later the Board met at the YMCA in Chattanooga, and Elder C. B. Haynes moved that the name not be College Park, but Collegedale, and this was unanimously carried. With the move to Collegedale also came the removal of equipment, farming implements, cattle, wagons, horses, printing equipment, bakery, and all that makes a boarding school. The last issue of the *Field Tidings* to be printed in Graysville was dated September 27. The next issue was dated October 25 with the Ooltewah address. Ooltewah was the post office for the school.

Graysville Academy opened in September with fifty-nine students, and in November it had eighty-three. Ten people were baptized in Graysville in November, five from the academy. And in December it was announced that the largest number of subscriptions for the *Review and Herald* in the Cumberland Conference was from the Graysville Church.

MORE PROGRESS IN GRAYSVILLE

When the new regime of Graysville Academy began in the fall of 1916, there were eighty young people of the Graysville Church who were eligible to go to school. By February of the following year the enrollment was one hundred ten. Certainly, there was a great need for a school in Graysville. The school in Graysville had been an institution for the entire South, now that the change had been made, the Cumberland Conference Committee asked the Southern Union Conference to advise on the relationship of the school in Graysville to the general educational work of the South. The Union Committee met on April 11, 1917, and after studying the matter made the following recommendations:

1. That the Graysville Academy be recognized as a local church school;
2. That it be allowed to give up to ten grades of work;
3. That it conduct its work along the same general lines as the other church schools in the conference;
4. That the Graysville School Board refrain from soliciting students from outside the immediate vicinity of Graysville;
5. That there be the fullest cooperation between Graysville Academy and Southern Junior College and that the graduates be encouraged to further their education at Southern Junior College.

As far as the Graysville Church was concerned, perhaps these recommendations were not necessary, for they had already promised full cooperation with the Union Conference.

At the close of the school year of 1917 there were seventeen young people baptized in Graysville, making twenty-seven for the year. Graysville was continuing the practice of drawing its young people to Christ and baptizing them.

As the new school year of 1918-1919 came, there was presented to the Graysville Church the need for an improved heating system for the school, and \$600 was raised. Graysville once again responded when a need was presented. Although Graysville Academy did not solicit students outside of Graysville, they came anyway. A number of families opened their homes to these students so they could enjoy the benefits of a Christian education. And also, many families were still moving into Graysville to put their children in school.

As World War I was coming to a close, there was an epidemic of influenza of wide proportions. Graysville was not spared. The church closed its doors from October 5 to November 16, so as not to spread the disease. Several Graysville members contracted the flu, but there were no deaths.

Evidently, the success of the Graysville Academy under local control made an impression on the Union Conference Committee, for early in 1919 they made a recommendation to the Cumberland Conference that it take over the operation of the academy. This was ratified by the conference committee and the delegates at the conference session held in Lenoir City, Tennessee. During this year the enrollment reached one hundred fifty.

The departing president of the Cumberland Conference gave a farewell sermon in the Graysville Church on March 22. Following the sermon, the needs of the academy, now that it was to become a conference academy, were presented. The Graysville Church responded with its usual generosity of pledges and cash amounting to \$1000.

The next day, the president, C. B. Stephenson, left the conference for Florida.

The Graysville Church did not officially ratify the action until August 23, but plans went forward long before, and the church was in the forefront in helping. Marian Brooke, the education secretary for the Cumberland Conference, wrote in the *Tidings* on April 16: "The dormitory remains as it was by the old Southern Training School. However, there is no furniture in the building, and this we plan to equip, also a dining room and kitchen. . . . This is a conference school, and, as a conference, we must lift the burden."

The Cumberland Conference Committee elected a new school Board when it assumed responsibility for the academy, and a new principal was elected, H. E. Edwards. William Lenker, farm superintendent, gave a report of the work that was done on the dormitory:

To prepare the dormitory, a three-story building for boarding students, many changes were necessary. Some doors, windows and partitions had to be torn out and others built in, so that the dormitory now has a nice handy kitchen, a serving room, a dining room, and a reception room. There are also cozy rooms for the preceptor and preceptress on the first floor, besides a storeroom and a very valuable bath and treatment room.

He also mentioned that there would be hot and cold water on each floor, and by the time it would be necessary, there would be steam heat. He also said that the Graysville Church canned four hundred quarts of pears for the school. And so things were looking up for Graysville Academy. Mention has been made of the influence of Graysville Academy and the Southern Training School. That influence continued. At this time, 1919, the school gave ten grades of school work. Below is an article written by one of the students. He does not say what grade he was in. Can you imagine a tenth-grade student writing this?

Why I Am Attending Graysville Academy

The great work of life is character building. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." A knowledge of God is the foundation of all true education, hence the need of Christian schools. I am attending Graysville Academy because I believe the Lord wants me to, and the best place on earth for anybody to be is the place where God wants him.

God has placed the Graysville Academy here in this quiet village, where there are no saloons, pool rooms, dance halls, moving picture shows nor any of Satan's special devices to allure the youth away from Him. On the contrary, it is surrounded by many things that tend to elevate the mind and lift the soul toward God.

Graysville lies in a picturesque valley. The beautiful scenery, together with an abundance of cool, soft water and invigorating air, makes Graysville an ideal place for a school. More inducive yet is the spiritual influence that pervades the school. Not only the faculty and Board, but patrons as well supplicate the throne of Grace daily for the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and we know that "where there is unity there is strength."

This is my fourth year in school at Graysville, and I am more than convinced that God has placed me here. I only wish that more young men and women might attend this Christian school and receive its benefit.

The article is signed by Archa Dart.

Although the Union school was moved from Graysville, the Graysville hospital-ity was not forgotten. The Union Conference Session was held in Graysville from January 27 to February 5, 1920. Preceding the session a colporteurs' convention and also a council for evangelistic workers were held there. The announcement was made that free rooms would be available, but attendees would have to bring their bed coverings, pillows, and towels. The announcement also said that there were four bus round trips a day to Chattanooga.

As the fall of 1920 came near, Graysville was preparing for another successful school year. The principal, H. E. Edwards, had gone to Emmanuel Missionary

College. L. L. Rockwell was busy getting the dormitory in shape and making some improvements in the school building. More land had been secured for the farm. The faculty were G. H. Baber, Miss Genevieve Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Lenker, Mrs. C. F. Dart, and Mrs. L. A. Jacobs.

The same spiritual atmosphere prevailed in Graysville Academy as in years past. Near the close of the school year in May, 1921, fourteen students were baptized at the close of the Week of Prayer.

In the summer of 1921 L. A. Jacobs was elected by the Board as principal and business manager of the school. He had gone to school in Graysville and had taught there also. For many years after, the names of Graysville Academy and L. A. Jacobs were almost one. He was principal until 1926 and after a short absence he returned to Graysville and spent the rest of his life there. Not only was he interested in the spiritual welfare of the students, but also in the Graysville Church, for he was the head elder of the church for many years.

A familiar but welcome note appeared in the *Tidings* of January 2, 1924: "Eight young people joined the church last Sabbath. One more will join next Sabbath. This makes all of our students church members except one." Graysville Academy was continuing to lead the students toward their eternal salvation.

The senior class of 1924 was perhaps the largest in the history of the school. The graduates were: Arthur Gungle, Arivia Butler, Flora Ward, Polly Sarrett, Louise Kline, Margaret Connell, Clayton McNeil, Louise Draper, Lucy Click, Edna Wilbur, Lillian Luttrell, Rolland Jenks, Dessie Goins, Mabel Powell, and Mabel Calhoun. At the class night a poem was read. The author's name was not shown.

THE ACADEMY BELL

Far above our heads in the belfry high,
Like a sentinel, stationed 'twixt earth and sky,
The Academy Bell has rung day after day
From early fall 'til the month of May.
As the days go by, and the months and years,
The school-boy hastens along as he hears
The Academy Bell sounding quarter of eight,
And calling the children to not be late.

Through the summer months in the heat and dust
It silently hangs, and corroding rust
To its hollow throat and its clapper clings;
For when school is dismissed it seldom rings,
But as autumn comes, and the girls and boys
Come frolicking back with their games and noise,
A spirit of life enters into the bell;
And it wakes from its sleep, and begins to tell
The hour of school; and its cheery sound
Is heard as of yore on the campus ground.

And its voice grows clear, and its clapper bright,
And it trembles for joy at the merry sight
Of children coming with lunches and books
And with marbles and balls, and happiest looks.

And what is the message the school bell brings
Of bygone days and forgotten things?
Of hours past, that have happy been,
Of struggles and victories o'er pain and sin,
Of hearts that were false and hearts that were true?
For the ones who are gone were like me and you.
And the Bell keeping watch over all the years
Tells of songs of joy and of bitter tears.

And some who came to its call each day
Heard another call from a land far away;
'Twas a call for service for lost mankind;
And they sailed away, leaving home behind.
But in visions of sleep, who of us can tell
But they hear in their dreams the Academy Bell.
And though sleeping beneath an Orient sky,
Are dreaming of Graysville, and days gone by?
And some who have studied within this hall
Have answered Death's compelling call,
And are sleeping tonight 'neath the growing sod,
Awaiting the judgment call of God.

Soon the class of nineteen and twenty-four
Will be following those who have gone before,
And perchance we never again may meet
Till we gather around the judgment seat.

But the Bell will ring after we are gone,
As the days go by and the years pass on;
And others will come to its call each day
From the early fall to the month of May—
But happy we—our class—shall be
If we learn the lesson, O Bell, from thee,
That thou hast been teaching us every day—
To hasten where duty points the way!

Ever since the Cumberland Conference began operating Graysville Academy, the boarding students had been occupying the one dormitory, and it was felt for some time that more room was needed. On June 30, 1924, the Graysville Church met in business session and discussed the possibility of building a new dormitory. The conference would give \$1000 if the church would give \$2000 within five years. It seems as if the Graysville Church operated the academy instead of the conference. As usual, the Graysville Church would invest more than any other organization. The church voted to build, and a committee was chosen to do the job. This would be on the site of the one that burned in 1915. A note in the *Tidings* said: "All are working with a will to get this new home as nearly completed as possible by the opening of school, September 10." The *Field Tidings* of November 26, 1924, revealed:

This dormitory is now completed at a cost of between \$4,000 and \$5,000. It is commodious, with rooms for 24 girls, besides a large girls' parlor, a reception room, and

the preceptress's room. In the ground floor is located the dining room and a kitchen. Besides this, other added improvements have been made in the last year. A new Deco



Girls' dormitory, Pine Hall, built in 1924.

Light Plant has been installed, a new water system put in, and steam heat has been provided for all the buildings.

School time is usually a happy time. This was true of those who attended Graysville Academy. The *Field Tidings* of January 21, 1925, tells about a chapel hour:

Wednesday morning the chapel hour was given over to the Academy Friendship Club . . ." The history of the Academy" was

read by Balma Williamson. (Wish we had a copy of it.) The president, Ray Jacobs, told us the aim of the club. After listening to several talks, all joined in singing our A. F. C. Rally song, written and composed by Archa Dart. We made the Academy ring as is expressed in the chorus:

"Our Academy will ring
With the song that we shall sing
Of our Friendship Club, the club we love so well."

Not only did Archa Dart write the Graysville Friendship song, but he also wrote a song for the Graysville Volunteers. Who the Volunteers were was not explained, but here is their song:

Here in this vale we love to meet,
Longing to be at Jesus' feet.
Learning to give this gospel plan
To those at home and distant land.

Chorus: We are the Graysville Volunteers,
We read the Book of love so dear.
The Morning Watch, the Standard class,
The Reading Course, our joyous task.

When twilight steals across our way,
We meet at church to close our day.
Thankful for all our Father's care,
To Him we bow and offer prayer.

Blest Sabbath day so sweet to me,
I love to think when I shall see
His blessed face, and join the throng
Who love to sing the redemptions' song.

The graduating class of 1925 had twelve members, one of the largest that Graysville Academy had ever had. Graysville Academy was still needed.

In the summer of 1925 nationwide attention was drawn to Rhea County. This was caused by the Scope's trial, or as it is sometimes referred to as the "monkey trial." In July several men from the General Conference came to Graysville to attend the trial in Dayton. Elder C. S. Longacre was one of them. The Graysville Church enjoyed their stay with them.

On Sunday, February 5, 1926, at 5 p.m. a fire was discovered in the basement of the boys' dormitory. The boys had just left to go to the dining room in the girls' dormitory about fifteen minutes earlier. Soon after the alarm went off, hundreds of people with tubs, pails, and fire extinguishers came running and soon put out the fire. The damage was about \$100, but how much more it could have been without the help of the people of the village. The faculty of the Graysville public school held a banquet in honor of the school and realized \$46 from the sale of tickets, and this was given to help in repairing the damage. The Graysville Women's Club also gave \$30 for the dormitory. Evidently, the men's Civic Club of Graysville also contributed to the repairing of the dormitory as a rising vote of thanks was sent to these three organizations by the faculty and members of the Graysville Church.

Another fire occurred on the campus while the students were eating breakfast on a Sabbath morning the last of October, 1927. The barn caught fire and burned to the ground with the feed that had been stored for the winter. The loss was several hundred dollars and there was no insurance. As usual, the Graysville Church came forward with financial help to the amount of \$100.

The fall enrollment of 1927 at Graysville Academy was one hundred ten students. This was the largest number in many years. There was still room in the dormitories for more students, and room and board for a month was just \$16.

At the closing exercises in the spring of 1928 there was the usual event, and yet one that was so important. Nine young people were baptized and became members of God's Church.

In 1928, the Cumberland Conference recommended that the Graysville Church again take over the operation of Graysville Academy. The church Board met on May 20 to consider the proposition. The Board voted to recommend to the church that this be done with the understanding that the conference would not bring pressure on them to close the dormitories. The church voted to accept the Graysville Academy again. With the dormitories open this would mean that the academy could still have students outside Graysville. Incidentally, the church Board was not named that (at least by the Graysville Church) until about 1929 or 1930. It was called the church committee.

Lest we forget. There is one group of church workers that should receive attention here. We wish to pay tribute to the valiant colporteurs who walked the dusty or muddy roads of the South, or rode a horse or in a buggy or wagon to leave Adventist books in thousands of homes. From the beginning of the work in the South there were canvassers, sometimes barely making a living, but who loved the Lord and wanted to see His work go forward. The rapid advance of the work in the South can be attributed in no small measure to the faithful work of the colporteur. They usually called them canvassers in those days. Classes were held almost every year in the Southern Training School to train the young people to sell books and magazines. In the summers, many of the teachers sold books. One man left his work at the conference office and moved to Genesis, Tennessee, not far from Crossville. There is a Genesis road there now, but no town. This man rented a house, a barn, stable, pasture land, and wood for his fires

for fifty cents a month. He used his horse and wagon to make his rounds, but wished he had the money to buy a saddle for he could get around much faster, and it would be easier on the horse not to have to pull a wagon on the rutted dirt roads.

Another interesting item came from Fitzgerald, Georgia. This was in the *Southern Watchman* of February 5, 1903. It told about the canvassing work in South Georgia and then added: "I have worked in the North Star State, the Lone Star State, and among the Georgia Crackers, and I would as soon work here among the last-named as anywhere else, if not a little rather." (It was signed, Nathan A. Reiber—my father!)

And now a new era began for Graysville Academy.

That the reader might understand a little better, a word of explanation is needed here. You will read about church organizations that you have not heard before. A past chapter told of the organization of the Southeastern Union Conference which had been part of the Southern Union Conference. In 1932 these two Union Conferences were united again to make the Southern Union Conference, which is today. The eastern part of Kentucky had been a part of the Cumberland Conference. This was taken from the Cumberland Conference and with the rest of Kentucky and the western part of Tennessee became the Kentucky-Tennessee Conference. The Cumberland Conference united with Georgia to become the Georgia-Cumberland Conference. The western part of North Carolina (except one county), which has been part of the Cumberland Conference, went to the Carolina Conference. Louisiana was given to the Southwestern Union Conference and Alabama and Mississippi joined hands to become the Alabama-Mississippi Conference.

AN ADVENTURE IN FAITH

After the Graysville Church began operating the Graysville Academy again, things were not going too well. There was discussed many times about the operation of the school. It seemed that something would have to be done or the school would have to close. But there was one man who did not want to see it close. Of course, there were others, but he wanted to do something about it. On March 8, 1931, in counsel with the Graysville Church and Elder R. I. Keate, president of the Cumberland Conference, and Elder Heckman, president of the Southeastern Union, it was voted to lease the academy property to L. A. Jacobs. A committee was elected to work out the details, satisfactory to both the church and Professor Jacobs. The lease would commence on June 1 and would be for two years, with the privilege of renewing it for three more years. Later, the lease was changed to run for five years. Professor Jacobs would pay \$20 a month for the property and would keep it in as good a shape as when he took it over. He would follow the same rules as other denominational schools and maintain the standards in the school and dormitories as befitting a Christian school. Tuition rates were not to be increased, and Professor Jacobs would not be held responsible in case any building was lost by fire.

When the above business had been taken care of, Elder Heckman said that he had faith in Professor Jacobs and that he was sure that he would make a success of the school, and that we should do all in our power to help him and give him loyal support. There were loud amens throughout the room.

Just a note here: at one time there were three workers in the Southeastern Union Heckman, Hackman, and Hickman.



Graysville Academy faculty, 1934-35. First row—Rachel Haughey, Mrs. C. A. Schutt, Mrs. L. A. Jacobs, Ethyl Dart. Second row—Ruth Ingram, C. A. Schutt, L. A. Jacobs, Archa Dart.

What a tremendous adventure in faith it took to begin such an undertaking. The school was in debt and the teachers had back salaries due them. The rent, \$20 a month, was to help pay the debts. Also, the members were asked to pay ten cents a week to help in the debts. Professor Jacobs would cut down on expenses by being the principal and business manager, and Mrs. Jacobs would be the matron, bookkeeper, librarian, and anything else that needed to be done, it seems.

At a business meeting on April 10, 1932, Professor Jacobs gave a report of the indebtedness of the academy. At the beginning of the quarter it owed \$1139.96. During the quarter \$799.17 was paid on the debt, both to the teachers and the merchants.

In March of 1933 a ten-day revival meeting was held in Graysville, and twenty-two young people joined the church, nineteen by baptism and three by profession of faith, and two were rebaptized. Graysville Academy was still carrying on the tradition of bringing its young people to Christ.

In the fall of 1933 Professor Jacobs relinquished the office of principal and continued his work of business manager and operation of the school. Cecil Schutt became the principal of Graysville Academy, having come from Forest Lake Academy in Florida where he had been principal.

Although Graysville Academy was no longer the Training School as it had been, yet it did a lot in training the youth to take their places in the work of the church. The Sabbath School officers for 1934 had five students as assistants: Oleta Brooks, Marie Arwood, Marshall Kirkham, Joe Smith, and Mary Cowdrick. The M. V. Society likewise was given help by Evelyn Hammond, Frank Scott, Shirley Abston, and Esther Sapp.

This was continued with the following students helping in these two departments: Sadie Self, Daisey Lewis, Hallie Thomas, Marie Arwood, Virginia Martin, Esther Sapp, Shirley Abston, Betty Storey, Ila Coppage, Pauline Burgess, Mattie Lou Peeples, and Lawrence Johnson.

The adventure in faith by Professor Jacobs was succeeding. When he took over the operation of the school, the Graysville Hosiery mill installed knitting machines in the basement of the administration building, and students worked their way through



Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Jacobs, on their wedding day.

school by knitting socks on the machines. (I worked on the graveyard shift, 11 p.m. until 4 a.m.) At a business meeting on January 12, 1935, Professor Jacobs gave a report of the finances of the school. Since he took over the operation of the school, three and a half years before, he had spent \$1493 on repairs and improvements to the school buildings, \$500 of which was on the boys' home.



Graysville Academy, dormitory boys. First row—L. A. Jacobs, Holly Neafus, Lawrence Johnson, Ethel Dart, O. L. Dart, second row—Bruce Lane, A. C. McKee, Charles Leitner, Mike Pickens, Bowman Deal, Milton Reiber, Shirley Abston, third row—Courtney Barnwell, Frank Scott, Hollis Van Doren. Four of the above became ministers.

In the fall of 1935 a new principal came to Graysville Academy. A. D. Kaelin had been principal of the school in Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Graysville and remained two years. Because many of you who read this will know these former students, their names have been given. For Sabbath School and M. V. officers for 1936 were: Frank Scott, Holly Neafus, Oleta Brooks, Evelyn Davis, Betty Storey, Nettie Scherksy, Nellie Van Doren, Rochelle Davis, and Lawrence Johnson.

On January 12, 1936, L. A. Jacobs reported to the church that he had paid out \$2911 in repairs and equipment on the academy in four and a half years. This was besides operating the school, paying all the bills, teachers' salaries, etc. Elder K. R. Haughey reminded the church that Professor Jacobs should not allow the school buildings to deteriorate. But instead of deteriorating, they were in much better shape than before he operated the school. Instead of drawing a salary, Brother and Sister Jacobs were barely making a living. Instead of piling up debts for the church as had been done in the past, he had paid off much of the debts he found when taking over the school. Then Elder Haughey added: "Only by the faith, consecration, and sacrifice of Brother and Sister Jacobs has this been possible."

(I went to Graysville in 1934 and graduated from the twelfth grade in 1936.) For the school year 1934-1935 the boys roomed in a house across the street from Monte



Dormitory girls. First row—Mary Hook, Flora Dodd, Evelyn Hammond, Frances Roper, Mary Yarberr, Hester Hendershot, Clarice Dunaway, Mabel East, second row—Mary Aldridge, Gerldine Thomas, Nellie Van Doren, Ola Padgett, Betty Storey, Ruth Ingram, Jessie Scott, Era Padgett, Jean Nicholson, Lou Peeples, Mabel Schutt, Preceptress, third row—Oleta Brooks, Violet Minner, Lillian Melvor, Ruby Shreve, Becky Hancock, Lottie Edwards, fourth row—Mary Lee Lewis, Mabel Philpot, Annette Barrow, Catherine Dunham, Esther Sapp, Pauline Burgess, Ochese Whittington, fifth row—Hazel Wade, Gladys Van Doren, Marie Arwood, Irene Abston, Ila Coppage, Hallie Thomas, Daisey Lewis, Sadie Self, Clara Fox, Alice Starns.

Vista, or the boys' dormitory, which then was full of girls, as well as Pine Hall, the girls' dormitory. Ethel Dart was our housemother, and Archa Dart brought the worship services to us. The next year the boys roomed on the top floor of Pine Hall, and the girls took the rest, as well as the other dormitory. You see, there were three times as many girls as there were boys, but the boys did not mind.

(During the two years I attended Graysville Academy there was an unusually good spiritual atmosphere. A Christian atmosphere is conducive to Christian growth. I kept a friendship book the two years I was there.) The things written in them by the students are outstanding in their Christian spirit. Here are a few:

"When this life is over, and life's last step you've trod,
May your name be written in the autograph of God."

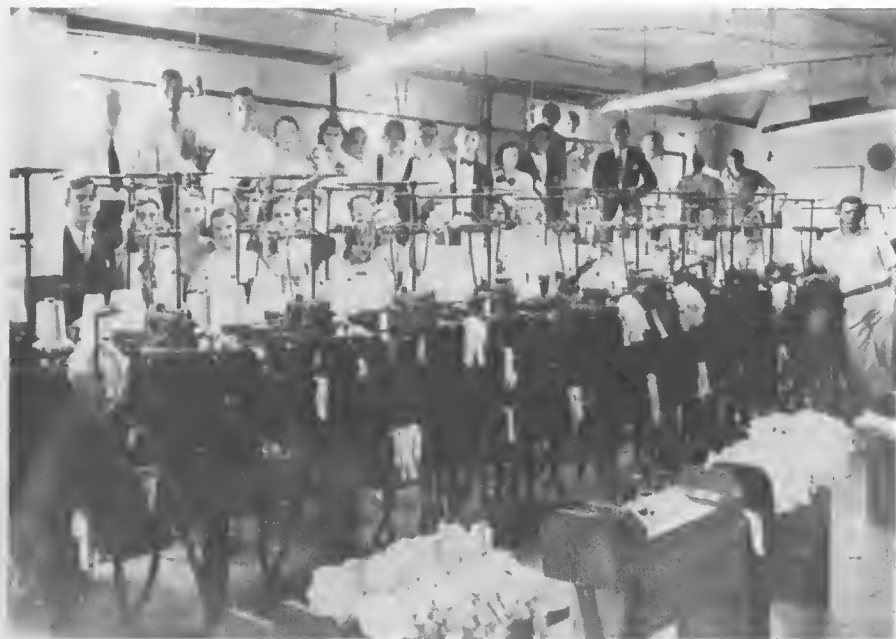
This theme was expressed by several students. Here is another: "My hope for you is that you will be a good worker in this cause, and soon may we all meet in heaven."

And another: "May you continue to succeed in your schoolwork and find your place in the Lord's closing work." (This last one was by a fellow student who later taught church school in the church where I was pastor.)

Another: "May we always be friends here and meet above."

Another: "May you ever remember the greatest friend we have is Jesus."

This could go on and on, for there were many, many good students at Graysville Academy in those days. Many of them have worked for many years in the Lord's work.



Graysville Academy—Hosiery mill in basement of administration building with workers.

Eternity alone will reveal the influence of Graysville Academy in just those two years.

It is just possible the faculty had something to do with it. Ruby Shreve tells about it like this:

The Faculty, 1934-35

The time of parting's almost here; it makes our hearts grow sad
To think we'll never see again the good times we have had.

But through it all we'll try to be so brave and firm and true,
That others may look up and say, "Wish I might be like you."

We can't express our heartfelt thoughts as we leave dear G.A.
And just how much it means to us, we really cannot say.

But e'er we part we wish to turn to those who love us all
And wish for them His love and care as they accept His call.

Professor Schutt, we thank you for the interest you have shown.
Just what the words you've said have meant to others is not known.

If we'd been feeling that our cross was harder far to bear,
You'd come to us and say, "Cheer up; the Lord for you will care."

And Mrs. Schutt, you've done for us what no one else could do.
You've cared for us when we were sick; you've been our "mother" too.

Professor Jacobs, you have been an inspiration strong;
You've told us that if we work hard, we'd get our "task" e'er long.

Dear Mrs. Jacobs, how can you keep sweet and work so much?
It seems that you spend all your time in helping us—and such.

Professor Dart, you've meant a lot to most of us this year.
We never shall forget the help you've been to us—don't fear.

It really seems, Mrs. Dart, that we appreciate
The birds and flowers and trees much more since watching you of late.

It seems your pleasure comes from help that you can pass along;
And this you motto seems to be: "Just say it with a song."



Miss Aldridge, how could we exist without the help you give?
For surely if we did not eat, why, we could never live.

We like your music, Mrs. Haughey; it seems to lift the veil
That separates us from God's love when other means fail.

Miss Ingram, you're just one of us; you cannot that deny.
You're always glad when we are glad—you comfort those who cry.

And as we bid you all farewell, we pledge our love to you.
We promise that by Jesus' help, to Him we'll e'er be true.



First row—left to right—Lawrence Johnson, President; Betty Storey; Frankie Roper; Evelyn Hammond, Secretary; J. R. Minesinger, Faculty Adviser. Second row—Juanita Holmes, Ila Coppage, Evelyn Davis, Oleta Brooks. Third row—Milton Reiber, Valedictorian; Shirley Abston, Vice-President; Holly Neafus; John Davis. 1936 graduating class.

Another budding poet, Holly Neafus, class of 1936, tells about that class:

SENIOR POEM

Perhaps, dear friends, you've never known
The feeling, and the sigh,
That makes a lump rise in your throat,
When you tell your school "Goodbye."

She's been a good old school to us,
Stood by in every need,
The teachers are friends to everyone,
Not serving just for greed.

The student body is the kind
You don't find everywhere,
A fun-loving, jolly, healthy lot,
Who make it home down here.
There's twelve of them in the Senior Class,
A-finishing this year,
And ne'er a one will e'er forget
The days of joy spent here.

There's Lawrence Johnson, jolly boy,
Who is our president,
He's always laughing or teasing,
But not to pleasure bent.

Shirley Abston's next in line,
Vice-president is he,
Without his good-natured self around,
What would our dear school be?

Evelyn Hammond now we have,
For she makes out the notes,
And gives a smile to everyone
When she takes up the votes.

There's Ila Coppage, treasurer,
Of officers that's all,
But Milton's valedictorian,
By teachers one and all.

Betty Story and Oleta Brooks
Are friends staunch and true,
And Evelyn Davis so full of smiles,
She makes us happy too.

The poet's name should come in here,
And Francis, Juanita, and John,
But alas, what have we? Not so soon?
Why, all our names are gone!

But wait! there must be something else,
About those who made the school,
Those who tried so hard to please,
Who love us and teach us the Golden Rule.

Professor Kaelin's our principal.
The missus teaches too,
Professor Minesinger gives us advice,
And tells us how to do.

With Mrs. Dart and Mrs. Haughey
Our teachers are complete,
One teaches the Spanish tongue,
And the other, music sweet.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, dear old friends,
Are here put last—not least,
He furnishes us the work to do,
And she gives us the cats.



Graysville Academy Faculty, 1935-36, first row—John Minesinger, A. D. Kaelin, L. A. Jacobs, second row—Rose Meister, Ethel Dart, Mrs. A. D. Kaelin, Mrs. L. A. Jacobs, Mrs. K. R. Haughey.

Our joys have been so many,
Our sorrows very few,
Teachers, friends, and classmates,
We owe this all to you.

To Graysville we will e'er be true,
And hold her standard high,
We'll give our best to the master,
And meet again on high.

August 12, 1938, was a high day for the Graysville Church. In a few more days it would be fifty years since the organization of the Graysville Church. Present for the occasion were Elder J. K. Jones, president of the Southern Union, and Elder R. I. Keate, president of the Georgia-Cumberland Conference. Elder Keate had been the president of the Cumberland Conference previously.

On February 14, 1939, another era came to an end. The Graysville hosiery mill severed its connections with Graysville Academy, and the majority of the students had no means of support. The dormitories closed, and the dormitory students were sent home. What a tragedy—after so many years! The school remained open for the local students, and it has been a local school ever since. Since the hosiery mill would not bring in revenue for the operation of the school, the contract between L. A. Jacobs and the Graysville Church came to an end. However, until his death in January of 1953, Professor Jacobs was vitally interested in the conduct of the school and its students. He is remembered by his many friends and students for his kind, helpful ways and intense earnestness to see the work of God go forward. His son, Ray, was asked to give a sketch of his remembrances of his father. That is the next chapter.

GRAYSVILLE

Out among the mountains,
Of good old Tennessee,
Stands our Alma Mater—
The place we love to be.
Quiet, peaceful school-life,
The higher, better kind,
Borderland of heaven,
Where more loveliness we find.

Chorus:

Then send her praises skyward
And shout her glorious name
To Graysville our affection
Will e'er remain the same.

Here is where a family,
Tho' small, yet true and strong
Walk a path exalted
So high above the throng.
Out in fields of labor
Her sons and daughters are
Working for the Master
In the lands both near and far.

Composed by Harold A. Miller, of Southern Junior College, 1936

MEMORIES OF FATHER JACOBS BY HIS SON RAY

*I*n a few weeks my brother Carl and I would be graduating from Emmanuel Missionary College. He had already landed a job teaching church school in Michigan, but I was not so fortunate. Daily I presented my problem to God in prayer, but always with one stipulation—that I not be asked to teach. I had seen the “hard life” of our parents and wanted none of it.

But as time was running out, I became more and more desperate—so much so that I finally promised to go *anywhere*, do *anything*, if only I could have a place in the “work.” The answer came almost immediately. When our weekly letter from home arrived, Father offered me work, teaching in Graysville Academy where I had been a student only six years before.

Back in the early 1890’s our grandfather, Solon M. Jacobs, a successful Iowa farmer, was working for the Conference, possibly on a part-time basis, as leader in the Publishing Department. Returning from one of his trips he was surprised to find his wife Marietta waiting for him with a letter from the General Conference, inviting them to take charge of starting a school for the black people on land that had been purchased near Huntsville, Alabama.

To them it was a call from heaven, and soon they sold their farm, took their children out of school and headed south. The stories of that “adventure,” the jungle of blackberry bushes on the new property, the problems with white neighbors, the construction of new buildings, and his work as teacher, were etched indelibly on Papa’s mind as long as he lived. Whenever Conference workers and others would stay in our home, as they often did in those days, he never tired of recounting these experiences to their evident delight.

In order to provide Christian education for their three children, our grandparents sent them to Graysville, Tennessee, to attend the Southern Training School. And after a few years, their health forced them to leave the work they loved in Oakwood; they followed their children to Graysville where they remained for the rest of their lives.

Their daughter, Clara, married a minister, A. B. Russell, and spent her life in service moving about as pastorates and administrative posts required. Burton, the youngest son, went on to study medicine, but Lewen, the oldest, stayed to work in the Southern Training School. He married a classmate, Bertha Lea, in 1908, and together they also made Graysville their home for the remainder of their lives with just a short break when they responded to a call to do pioneer work in Cedar Lake Academy in Michigan, and in what was to eventually become Kingsway College in Canada.

In 1916 the Training School was moved to a location that became Collegedale, and the name was changed to Southern Junior College (now Southern College).

Two years after the Cumberland Conference took over the operation of the Graysville Academy, father became the principal and served in that capacity until 1926. Then came the great depression and in 1931 it looked as if the school would have to close. This was a terrible blow to our parents whose lives for more than thirty years had been bound up in the work there. They were greatly concerned for the many young people who, for financial reasons or other, could not go to Collegedale. Father decided to lease the academy rather than to see it closed, (according to the preceding chapter.)

Immediately he wrote to ask my counsel and to see if I would be willing, on graduation, to come to help him with the dream he had.

I had promised the Lord that I would go "anywhere," so I had to say yes. Nevertheless, my letter of reply was full of discouragement. I used all my powers of persuasion to deter them from undertaking such a venture. In my opinion, there was no way the school could succeed, but if, in spite of all my objections they should decide to go forward with the plan, I agreed to join them and lend my full support.

Father was a man of action. Everything he did, he did with all his might. He walked fast. As a boy, I had to run whenever I went anywhere with him. Our faithful horse, Jip, was always urged to more speed by frequent sounds father made by drawing air between his tongue and the roof of his mouth. His driving was proverbial. With the old 1914 Ford he would push on the steering wheel and sway forward and back with his body when trying to make it up a steep hill. The powerful grip and enthusiasm of his handshake was ever the fear of the weak.

This contagious enthusiasm went into everything he did. He loved the church, and to say that he was "active" in its activities would be an understatement. He loved to lead the singing, his arm flailing and his face beaming. If the church had a need or a campaign, he was behind it. Whether it was the Ingathering, or the *Signs*, or rent for a poor widow, he seemed to enjoy taking pledges, first setting the example, then appealing for all to follow his lead.

Yes, he loved the church of God, but for him that meant loving and showing confidence in people, especially the youth whom he considered the future of the church. During the years that Carl and I were away in college, and later when we were away at our posts of duty, we would receive a weekly letter from home. Those from our father, pecked out with two or three fingers on the old Underwood typewriter he used, had a special form. We knew that the first paragraph would contain an expression of his "pride" in us, his satisfaction with what we were doing, something good some neighbor or friend had said about us, or some favorable comment regarding some choice we had made.

He believed in people and always saw the best in them. After the dullest sermon, he would enthusiastically endorse some point that had been made. Every school year he would report that they had the "best" group of students that had ever come to the academy. He was determined that every young person receive a Christian education regardless of the sacrifice required. And that was the conviction that led him to want to keep the academy open.

With his unbounded enthusiasm and inherent optimism, father could have been difficult to work with, had it not been tempered with a limitless spirit of cooperation. Often he would declare that it is much better to work together on a poor plan, rather than work separately or independently on a better plan. This spirit was evident in the conditions that formed the basis for the continued operation of the academy.

From the first, it was understood that the Conference and the Union should treat the school just as they would any other in their territory. He would seek and submit to their recommendations regarding teaching staff, examinations, standards, reports . . . everything. When he heard that some were objecting that the operation of the academy might adversely affect the enrollment at Southern Junior College, he agreed to accept only students who had been rejected by the college for financial or other reasons.

After our graduation from Emmanuel Missionary College, I went to Alabama to canvass, so by the time I arrived in Graysville, the basement of the main building had been turned into a knitting mill that operated on five-hour shifts, day and night. Making

ladies' hose was not easy, but until the minimum wage law forced the mill and the academy to close, dozens of young people from all over the South had earned their way through the academy.

Every dedicated teacher exerted a positive influence on these young people, but many tell of some conversation with "Professor Jacobs" that was the turning point in their lives. In chapel talks, at work, in the church—everywhere—he held before the students the goal of going on with their education and preparing to serve God wherever He should indicate. And the majority of the students did go on to be faithful members and leaders in their local churches and communities, while others served as overseas missionaries and at all levels in the organized work including the General Conference.

From a financial standpoint father might have been considered a failure. At the time of his death his total assets, including his home, amounted to a paltry few thousand dollars. He had used up his inheritance from his father, and all he and mother had earned for the cause of Christian education. They had what to them was worth more than the wealth of the world, as they saw so many of "their boys and girls" serving God around the world. What joy will be theirs in the resurrection when they see all the fruit of their lives!

A NEW CHURCH FOR GRAYSVILLE

When there was no longer a boarding school in Graysville, something had to be done with the buildings. If left alone, they would deteriorate. In 1943 the church rented Pine Hall to Mrs. Zelma Crow to operate a nursing home. Later, she used part of Monte Vista for some of her patients as well. These buildings were used by Mrs. Crow for several years until she moved the nursing home to the top of Walden's Ridge near the Brayton Church.

In late February of 1941 there was another fire in Graysville. This time it was in the church building. Evidently the heating system was faulty. Elder Glen Medairy, the pastor, spoke of God's protecting hand in sparing our church and that it was spared for a purpose. He spoke of changing the heating system, but first there was decision as to what should be done to the roof. They decided to put a temporary roof on the burned portion of the roof and repair the damage to the other parts of the church.



North part of Graysville. Academy buildings in bottom right-hand corner, 1945.

When Graysville Academy ceased to be a boarding school, L. A. Jacobs had a debt of \$1500, and very little means of paying it. He had spent thousands of dollars on the upkeep and repairing of the academy buildings. Many of the students owed the school when they left, and it was the policy in most schools that credits would not be given until the debt was paid. The total owing Professor Jacobs was more than he owed, and so the Graysville Church came up with a solution. This was about 1940. The church proposed that the Southern Union give Professor Jacobs \$500, the Georgia-Cumberland Conference give him \$500 and the Graysville Church give him \$500. The money from the local conference and the church would be repaid to them from the money received as rent from the buildings. However, if any of the students felt obligated to pay their debts it would be received by Professor Jacobs.

On September 30, 1945 the Graysville Church voted to favor turning over to the conference the Academy property if the conference would operate it as an academy. The conference had no boarding school, and it was thought that this was a good plan. Evidently, the conference committee thought otherwise, for no more was said regarding the conference's operating an academy in Graysville.

But what do you do with large buildings such as the academy buildings? If the upkeep was paid for by income from the buildings, fine, but if not, what then? In a business meeting of February 29, 1948, the church discussed the idea of tearing down the boys' dormitory and putting up a new school building. However, nothing came of this. Later the subject of using the dormitory as an orphanage was discussed. On November 5, 1955, a committee was chosen by the Graysville Church to talk with the conference about demolishing the boys' dormitory. And it was demolished five years later.

On May 17, 1951, the church voted to remove the upper story of the administration building, the first structure of Graysville Academy, and to remodel the rest of the building. The upper story was almost entirely one room, the chapel, and had a wide span. The trusses were built in 1893 and they had stayed there a long time. Most of our colleges erected wooden buildings when they were first built. There was no insulation in those days, and stone buildings did a lot of sweating. As the years passed, new insurance rates and new fire regulations took place, and brick or stone buildings replaced the frame structures in most cases. With modern methods of insulation the sweating problem could be taken care of. The ad building was remodeled and used for several years.

The Graysville Church building was erected when the membership was thirty-four. As the years passed, the membership increased, and two wings were added to the church. Other additions took place and improvements were made, such as light, heat, and other improvements. The church discussed the idea of building a new church, but the cost was too much, and so remodeling took place. Finally, the church building would hold three hundred people.

On October 27, 1952, the church appointed a committee to start negotiations toward selling the church, as the Baptists had made an offer for it. In the meantime, the Baptists could use the building rent-free during the negotiations. On November 30 the church did not accept the Baptist offer of \$2500 for the building, but on January 31, 1953, the church did accept an offer from them, but the amount was not specified in the notes. On November 14, 1953, the church voted to ask the Georgia-Cumberland Conference for the help of the conference builder, J. P. Lewis, a former student of Graysville Academy and a former member of the Graysville Church.

For some congregations the building of a new church home does not take long, especially when there is no place to meet to worship, and they have to meet in rented quarters. But when an adequate place is being used, and no deadline when to get out, the process usually takes longer. This was the case with Graysville. They met for worship in the remodeled administration building. And when there is a place to meet, lack of finances get in the way of constructing a new building. At another church when a new building was contemplated, one man got up and said, "When God wants a new church to be built, then it will be built." His idea was that the Lord would build the church. There are always those who have nostalgia for old times and old buildings. Baptisms and weddings in the buildings bring back fond memories.

The Graysville Church had never forgotten the Graysville Sanitarium and thought it should not have left Adventist hands. On April 2, 1955, the church voted that they would go on record as favoring a sanitarium in Graysville with the blessing of the con-

ference. This would be operated according to the counsel given in the Spirit of Prophecy. But this did not materialize.

On November 10, 1956, a building committee was selected by the Graysville Church, and the next year on February 9 they voted to finalize on the plans for a new building and to build within five years. On July 12, 1959, a model of the new church building was presented to the congregation, and a vote was taken to go ahead. (I have built six churches in my ministry, and I know firsthand what problems will be encountered in building a new place of worship.)

The church building began in Graysville in July of 1960, and the work went steadily forward. Two years later this appeared in the *Tidings*:

A capacity crowd of members and friends were present for the official opening of the new Graysville, Tenn., church, Sabbath, June 9. Featured speaker was Georgia-Cumberland Conference president, A. C. McKee. (Elder McKee was a former student at Graysville Academy.)

A baptismal service, following musical reveries in the afternoon, brought 11 new members into the church. . . .

A new Baldwin organ was presented to the church by the family of Dr. L. F. Littell, Dayton, in the memory of his grandmother and great-grandmother, the latter, a charter member of the first Graysville Church. . . .

An honored guest at the all-day service was Mrs. Rochell P. Kilgore, faculty member at Atlantic Union College, who taught 11 years at Graysville.

Things were progressing in Graysville. There was another important day for the church the next year. This was the dedication of the building on May 16, 1964. This was seventy-one and a half years after the dedication of the first and only other church



Second and present Graysville Church building.

building of Seventh-day Adventists in Graysville. Elder L. J. Leiske, president of the Georgia-Cumberland Conference, gave the sermon on Sabbath morning, and in the afternoon Elder McKee gave the dedication sermon.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Graysville Church was celebrated on September

6-7, 1963. There was a lot of remembering and greeting of old friends on this occasion. The speaker for this momentous event was Elder Donald Hunter, then president of the Ohio Conference, and a former student in Graysville.

With the dedication of the new church building, construction did not stop in Graysville. In 1966 a new church school building was erected, and in 1972 discussion was begun of the construction of a gymnasium to be attached to the school. The conference offered \$15,000 to help in the construction, and the gym was completed in 1974.

What to do with the old school building also came up for discussion by the Graysville Church. It had been remodeled and used for church services for several years, and various other uses were made of it. It had been condemned, and either it had

to be restored or torn down. But if it were restored, it would not be the original building, and it would have to have a useful purpose. So in January, 1974, the first school building of Graysville Academy was no longer to exist. Many hundreds of students had countless memories of classes in that building. A Graysville landmark was gone, and not only a Graysville landmark, but a landmark in the history of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the South.

On May 27, 1977, a business meeting was held in Graysville with Elders Fred Minner, treasurer of the Georgia-Cumberland Conference Association, and Des Cummings, president of the conference. The matter under discussion was to sell the whole church and school property in Graysville and build a new plant on Highway 27 near Dayton. This was proposed by the pastor, but evoked a lot of opposition. After investigation, it was found that G. H. Baber had given part of the land, and the deed stipulated that it could not be sold but had to be used for educational purposes by the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Graysville. It was not discovered at the time, but research has found another complication. When the school property where the buildings were located was given to the Graysville Church there was also a stipulation. The Board of the Southern Training School which gave the property to the church stated that it was to be "used for school purposes by the Graysville Church." So the school, Southern Training School, or its successor, could reclaim the property if the Graysville Church no longer used it for a school. So the proposal to sell the Graysville property was dropped.

A TIME TO REMEMBER

By 1974 there were hundreds of former Graysville members and students scattered far and near. Some wanted to assemble and remember old times. Someone has to start an idea like this, and Margaret Connell Thompson, a former student and resident of Graysville, would not let the matter rest until she had persuaded the pastor to make plans for a Homecoming. And she was successful. In 1974 the first Graysville Homecoming was held. As it was the first one, it took time for the word to get around, and the attendance was not as much as in later years. Elder Kenneth Matthews, former pastor, was the speaker.

By 1979 it had been posted abroad that Graysville wanted former students, members, teachers, pastors, and friends to visit them periodically. On October 6, 1979, about 200 of these friends gathered in Graysville for the second Homecoming. Elder Archa Dart, former student and teacher at Graysville, was the guest speaker. Jesse Cowdrick, class of 1925, said:

It was in memory of and in celebration of the spirit of sacrifice for and devotion to the cause of Christian education that the Graysville Alumni came together on the soil consecrated by the lives of scores of teachers and students. The reunion was a symbol of the Adventists' concern for education that educates for eternity.

By the next Homecoming, October 26-27, 1984, the friends of Graysville had learned to appreciate the reunion, and there were about 250 guests on hand. Elder R. H. Pierson, former General Conference president, and an alumnus of Southern Junior College, was the speaker for Friday night and Sabbath morning. Elder Pierson had held the Week of Prayer at Graysville Academy in the fall of 1934, and there were many who remembered it.

As this is being written, the Graysville Church is planning for Homecoming, 1988. This will be October 21-22. Elder Donald Hunter was invited back to Graysville for this special event. And this will be a special event, for it will not be just another Homecoming. This will be the one-hundredth year since those nine people met in Graysville to organize a church. If they had been told that the Graysville Church would still be here one hundred years later, they would not have believed it. Graysville Academy was started with the idea that Christ was coming soon, and young people must be prepared quickly to give the message, for they did not have much time. Short courses were given so they would not have to spend long years in preparation. But our Lord has tarried, and we are still here. How much longer will it be?

Graysville Welcomes You to Homecoming 1988

We have been looking forward to our GRAYSVILLE HOMECOMING in 1988 and now it is here.

What makes it so special? We are CELEBRATING our 100th year.

We are proud to be a part of a CHURCH that has been true and faithful so long.

Although some of us have grown older and weaker, we are thankful for the young and the strong.

We are glad to have our friends, loved ones, former pastors, members, and students to come to be with us too.

It is good to know you love this church and to know what the school meant to you.

Over the years much of the credit goes to you that have always done your part.

We thank you for coming and we love you with all our heart.

Until Jesus comes we will be here doing our best.

Hoping that the next time we meet together will be in Heaven with all the blest,

The Graysville Seventh-day Adventist Church

by Hester Gordon

There was a gap in the 1988 Homecoming, a gap that was left as people have been laid to rest who were with us a few years ago. And that gap will continue to grow. How



Present church school and auditorium of Graysville Church School.

long will we be in this world of woe? We have camped around Lone Mountain long enough. We should agree with Elder B. F. Kneeland, president of the Cumberland Conference, who said at the beginning of 1921: "Let us set a goal for Cumberland—'Every member a one-hundred-percent Seventh-day Adventist. Every Seventh-day Adventist a soul winner.' " Do you agree?

Sabbath afternoon the history of the church was given by the author of this book, and then a memorial marker was dedicated. The marker had been paid for by some students of Graysville Academy and erected the preceding week. The marker was a memorial to Graysville Academy and the Southern Training School, lest we forget.



Marker to memorialize Graysville Academy and Southern Training School, dedicated at centennial, October 22, 1988. Marker paid for by former students of Graysville Academy.



First school building at Graysville, classes held in upper story, 1892. Picture taken just before being torn down.

Southern College 1988. "What God hath wrought."



Memorial Marker
GRAYSVILLE ACADEMY

On this site was founded Graysville Academy by a group of Seventh-day Adventists who were organized into a church on September 8, 1888. They recognized the need for training young people in order that the work of the church in the South could be expanded. A school was started February 20, 1892, above the store of J. W. Clouse in the village of Graysville, with G. W. Colcord as principal. Nine acres were donated and the administration building was erected in 1893 with the name of Graysville Academy.

In 1896, the name was changed to Southern Industrial School, and in 1901 to Southern Training School. In 1915 the girls' dormitory burned, and as a larger campus was needed, the school was moved to a location near Ooltewah, Tennessee, and named Collegedale. The school there, Southern Junior College, later became Southern College of Seventh-day Adventists. After the fire, the Board of Trustees transferred the title to the local church, and a school was continued with the name again of Graysville Academy.

On June 1, 1931, Graysville Academy was leased to L. A. Jacobs, who had long been connected with the school, and was operated as a boarding school. Because of economic conditions, the dormitories were closed in February 1939. The last of the academy buildings was demolished in 1974. After the closing of the boarding school, the Graysville Seventh-day Adventist Church has operated a day school for local patrons until the present time. Many students of Graysville Academy and Southern Training School have served the Lord in many countries of the world.

This memorial was erected on the centennial of the organization of the Graysville Seventh-day Adventist Church by former students of the school, October 1988.

APPENDIX

Principals of the training school in Graysville

Graysville Academy
G. W. Colcord 1892-1896

Southern Industrial School
W. T. Bland 1896-1898
C. W. Irwin 1898-1901
N. W. Lawrence 1901

Southern Training School
J. E. Tenney 1901-1908
M. B. Van Kirk 1908-1912
C. L. Stone 1912-1914
L. H. Wood 1914-1915
A. N. Atteberry 1915-1916

Graysville Academy
Rochelle Philmon 1916-1919
H. E. Edwards 1919-1920
L. L. Rockwell 1920-1921
L. A. Jacobs 1921-1926
V. B. Watts 1926-1927
Warner McClure 1927-1929
L. E. Wellman 1929-1931
L. A. Jacobs 1931-1933
C. A. Schutt 1933-1935
A. D. Kaclin 1935-1937
W. S. James 1937-1939

Pastors

Because of lack of information, the first part of this list is incomplete.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|------|
| J. W. Scoles | G. W. Colcord | 1895 |
| Smith Sharp | R. M. Kilgore | |
| C. B. Stephenson | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Glen Medairy | 1939-41 | K. M. Matthews | 1961-63 |
| R. D. Schirmer | 1941-42 | Clarence M. Wolff | 1964-68 |
| Milton T. Reiber | 1942-44 | William Stringfellow | 1968-70 |
| Edgar Keslake | 1944-46 | E. T. Prest | 1970-73 |
| A. L. Dickerson | 1946-50 | J. W. Newman | 1973-77 |
| Clarence D. Wellman | 1950-53 | Don Miller | 1977-80 |
| H. A. Welkin | 1953-55 | John Cooper | 1980-84 |
| T. E. Hanson | 1955-56 | Woodson Walker | 1984- |
| Robert Youngberg | 1956-61 | | |

Charter Members of the Graysville Church

E. R. Gillett
Mrs. E. R. Gillett (M. S.)
Isaac Barstow
Mrs. Isaac Barstow (Julia)
Sarelda Pierce
Martha Crawley
Caledonia Crawley
Bird Terry
Mrs. Bird Terry (Amanda)

First Church Officers of the Graysville Church

Elder—E. R. Gillett
 Deacon—Isaac Barstow
 Clerk—Sarelda Pierce
 Treasurer—M. S. Gillett

Martha Crawley and Caledonia Crawley were the great-grandmother and grandmother, respectively, of Dr. Lester Littell. Dr. Littell has been a member of the Graysville Church since 1960.

DATES

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Sept. 8, 1888 | Graysville Church organized |
| Nov. 9, 1890 | Graysville church building dedicated |
| Feb. 20, 1892 | First Adventist school in the South started |
| 1893 | Land purchased and first school building erected, named Graysville Academy |
| 1895 | Several members of Graysville Church arrested for working on Sunday |
| 1896 | Graysville Academy became Southern Industrial School when the General Conference began operating it |
| 1898 | Girls' dormitory built |
| Jan. 9, 1900 | Boys' dormitory burned |
| 1901 | Southern Union Conference organized |
| 1901 | Cumberland Conference organized |
| 1901 | Southern Industrial School returned to Southern Union when it was organized and named Southern Training School |
| 1902 | Graysville Sanitarium begun |
| 1907 | Addition to school building |
| 1908 | Southeastern Union Conference organized |
| 1910 | Boys' dormitory built |
| Feb. 24, 1915 | Girls' dormitory burned |
| Sept. 13, 1916 | School began in Graysville under management of Graysville Church and renamed Graysville Academy |
| Oct. 16, 1916 | School began at Collegedale with name of Southern Junior College |
| 1918 | Graysville Sanitarium sold to Adventist laymen in Graysville |
| 1919 | Cumberland Conference began operating Graysville Academy |
| 1928 | Graysville Church again took over operation of Graysville Academy |
| 1931-39 | Graysville Academy leased to L. A. Jacobs who operated it as academy |
| 1939 | Graysville Academy ceased to be a boarding school |
| 1960 | Boys' dormitory demolished |
| 1962 | Opening of new Graysville Church |
| 1964 | Dedication of new Graysville Church |
| 1966 | New school building built in Graysville |
| 1974 | Gymnasium erected |
| 1974 | Old school building demolished. Last remaining building of Graysville Academy |
| Oct. 22, 1988 | Centennial of Graysville Church and dedication of marker memorializing Graysville Academy and Southern Training School |

Graduates of Southern Training School

1903

Emma L. Bendixen
Sarah S. Grobe
Carrie C. Horning
Mary Grobe-Fitch
Thomas E. Pavay
L. Maude Dortch
Oscar F. Frank
Ethel Litchfield-Woocall
Annie Hortaon-McLennan
Esta Landis
Charles Landis

1904

Rochelle Philmon
Mrs. Anna M. Mills
Mrs. Ina W. Bright

1905

Benjamin Lee Roberts
Bertha Burrow-Lowry
Elsie Hollingsworth-Cowart
Bertha Lea-Jacobs
Flora Dortch Moyers
Amy Eloise Light
Margaret Hildebrand-Van Voorhis
Rachel Vreeland-Haughey
DeEtte Payne-Binkley
John Russel Mitchell
Robert Fera Maddox
Marion Luther Woodall
John Orville Leach
Howard Webb
Hubert Morphew

1906

Earl Tenney
Collin Parish Brickey
John Russell Mitchell

1907

Gradye Brooke
Nina Reynolds Emmerson
Nellie Travis
Howell Brooke
Martha Cornish
Beulah Callicott
Sam Moyers
Leslie Wade

1908

Lawrence D. Van Voorhis
Otto Schultz
Mrs. E. C. Spire
Carl Hewitt
Lawrence B. Spear
Bettie Hamilton

Edith Wade

Gentry G. Lowry
Etta Reeder
Carl Maxwell
Agnes Sinclair

1910

Parrizetta F. Smith
Benjamin F. Webb
Jenet E. Presley
Rosa M. Kozel
Claude M. Chochran
Florence Whitney

1909

Marie A. Van Kirl
Alice J. Hetherington
Edna L. Travis
Grace M. Craw
Leslie L. Melendy
Claude L. Dortch

1911

Daniel W. Dillen
John F. Wright
Elizabeth Van Voorhis
Mabel F. Mitchell
Grace M. Craw
Harlan Harrison
Augustus H. Foster
Lynne Rainwater-Wright
Nannie Mae Smith
Harold W. Deugnet
Calah C. Dillen
Mary Vreeland

1912

Rees Callicott
Mrs. Vesta Moyers-Callicott
Flora Dawson
Myrtle Maxwell

1914

Augustus H. Foster
Calah C. Dillen
May Warren-Clark
Ilone G. Gallemore
Lowell T. Johnston
Mrs. C. L. Stone
Nellah Harrison-Jeys
Mary I. Anderson
Stanley L. Clark
Robert W. Case
John W. Cole
Merion Dalbey-Patterson
Angelyn Foster
Clyde A. Haysmer

Florence Whitney
Laura Lane-Cruze
J. Alvah Highsmith

1915

Stanley Lee Clark
Bessie Mount
Josephine Lee Franklin
J. Alvah Highsmith
Ruby Elizabeth Lea
Effie Nelson-Washburn
Bessie Seagraves
Mamie Hightower
Ellis P. Howard

John W. Grounds
Earl F. Jeys
George H. Jeys
Virle R. Neal
H. Mark Fulbright
Willis A. Van Voorhis
Virginia Mae Shelley
Eleanor Evadne Elliott
Genevieve Robert
Alice Gray
C. Sarrett
Mrs. C. Sarrett
Joseph A. Dominski

You will notice that several of these graduated from more than one course.

GRAYSVILLE CHURCH MEMBERS

Listed below are the names of those who have been or still are members of the Graysville Church. The first date is when they joined the church, by letter, by baptism, or by profession of faith. The second date is when they left the church, by death, by letter, or otherwise. These names are taken from the Church Clerk's record book, and are as accurate as the Clerk's records.

Abbott, Carrie—12/30/93-10/2/95
 Abbott, E. S.—12/30/93-10/2/95
 Abbott, Early—12/30/93-10/2/95
 Abbott, Lewis—1/1/93-10/2/95
 Abbott, Mary—12/30/93-10/2/95
 Abston, Mrs. A. N.—n.d. (no date)
 Abston, Charles—5/3/58-2/2/64
 Abston, Dorothy (Price)—1/9/37-12/31/39
 Abston, Fred—1/17/42-7/24/43
 12/30/44
 11/17/45
 Abston, Mrs. Fred—1/17/42-7/24/43
 12/30/44-12/28/74
 Abston, Henry—3/5/38-12/31/39
 7/30/67, 3/16/68-5/31/69,
 4/15/72-n.d.
 Abston, J. W.—3/5/38-12/31/39
 Abston, Nina—5/16/68-5/31/69
 4/15/72-7/14/82
 Abston, Nina Marie—7/30/67-?67
 Abston, Shirley—3/25/33-3/25/37
 7/4/42-1/30/43
 Abston, Mrs. Shirley—7/4/42-1/30/43
 Adams, Sr.—5/20/11-2/3/12
 Adams, Anna—11/26/10-2/3/12
 Adams, Annie, Mrs.—6/29/19-12/18/24
 Adams, Annie—6/29/19-10/25/19
 Adams, Clara Bell—1/62-3/20/71
 Adams, Daniel—3/18/72-n.d.
 Adams, Edna—10/13/73-n.d.
 Adams, Lloyd—3/25/22-10/6/23
 Adams, Madalene—1/14/78-
 Adams, Minnie—11/26/10-2/3/12
 Adams, Mrs. Pearl E. Thurmond—'62- 3/20/71
 Adkins, Grant—1/3/91-12/10/98
 Adkins, Lillie—1/3/91-12/10/98
 Adkisson, Cora—1/6/95-3/27/97
 Adkisson, J. P.—7/5/90-1/1/93
 Adkisson, Julia—7/5/90-1/1/93
 1/6/95-3/27/97
 Adkisson, Lula—12/11/92-1/1/93
 Adkisson, Mrs. Walker—8/2/19-1/2/20
 Aicher, Annie (Evans)—2/23/01-3/22/13
 Aikman, Almeda (Lyndon)—7/1/93-5/13/99
 Aikman, Anna—8/98-1/26/07
 Aikman, Flora (Noble)—7/1/99-1/18/04
 Aldridge, Mary—12/9/34-2/1/36
 Alexander, John H.—11/3/72-
 Alexander, Mrs. John—7/5/52-
 Allan, Jewel—4/21/17-7/28/17
 Allan, Mrs. M. E.—11/11/16-7/28/17
 Allan, Thuron—4/21/17-7/28/17
 Allee, Lizzie—7/1/99-6/30/07
 Allen, Juanita (Davis)—8/21/76-10/7/78
 Allen, Mrs. Lilly—2/22/58-10/14/59
 Allen, Margaret M.—10/44-10/10/53
 Alley, Mrs. Eula—3/18/27-
 Alfran, Charley—10/19/07-7/31/10
 Amundson, A. M.—12/8/62-1/11/64
 Amundson, Mrs. A. M.—12/8/62-1/11/64
 Anderson, A. J.—7/17/97-7/28/1900
 Anderson, Adair—9/27/13-12/29/18
 Anderson, Anna—7/10/97-5/13/02
 Anderson, Butler—1/26/13-9/29/19
 Anderson, Ellen—4/21/17-12/29/20
 Anderson, Mrs. J. A.—1/26/13-12/29/23
 Anderson, Katherine—4/23/21-7/3/26
 Anderson, Mary (Knox)—1/26/13-10/1/21
 Anderson, Mrs. S. M.—8/2/19-3/31/20
 Andrews, J. W.—3/27/48-9/30/48
 Andrews, Mrs. J. W.—3/27/48-1/30/50
 Arey, R. S.—7/6/95-11/1900
 Arey, Mrs. M. H.—7/6/95-11/1900
 Arkebauer, Mrs.—2/6/15-n.d.
 Arkebauer, Hazel—5/20/16-n.d.
 Arkebauer, Myrtle—2/6/15-n.d.
 Armayer, A.—12/31/66-10/7/67
 Armayer, Mrs.—12/31/66-10/7/67
 Armayer, Michel—12/31/66-10/7/67
 Armstrong, Elder—2/23/29-2/7/31
 Armstrong, Mrs.—2/23/29-2/7/31
 7/28/34-9/1/35
 Artress, Claire—9/24/27-10/2/28
 Artress, Lynn—1/2/27-11/24/28
 Ashlock, Mrs. G. T.—4/8/47-2/65
 Atteberry, A. N.—9/11/15-2/17/17
 8/27/49-9/59
 Atteberry, Mrs. A. N.—10/22/10
 Aust, J. C.—10/27/17-7/13/18
 Aust, Mrs. J. C.—10/27/17-7/13/18
 Auten, Donald—9/30/28-12/24/39
 Auten, Iva C.—11/29/19-4/29/27;
 9/30/28-2/49 death
 Auther, Mrs. Clara May—6/15/68-
 Auther (Douglas) Mary Jane—6/15/68-
 Avery, Mrs. Emma—12/14/63- 12/24/66
 Azlin, Mrs. Alice Morgan—3/1/57-

Baber, Ella—12/6/02-11/14/05
 12/29/06-11/23/07
 9/12/08-5/38
 Baber, G. H.—12/6/02-11/14/05
 12/29/06-11/23/07
 9/12/08-4/8/33
 Baber, Mrs. Georgia—6/10/35-
 Bagdon, Helen Crow—11/11/50-
 Bagdon, Mary Helen (Hodges)—9/19/53-
 10/19/63
 Baker, Elisa—12/8/79-4/30/88
 Baker, Elmer—12/8/79-3/10/84
 Baker, Katie—12/8/79-3/10/84
 Baker, Laura A.—7/8/94-12/15/94
 Baker, Marie—12/8/79-11/21/87
 Baker, Mark—12/8/79-
 Baker, Walter—9/24/60-n.d.
 8/15/64-4/10/71
 Baker, Mrs. Walter—9/24/60
 8/15/64-4/10/71
 Balli, David—11/70-5/19/84
 Balli, Mrs. Virginia E.—10/11/69-8/3/85
 Balli, Walter—1/5/75-
 Banks, Mrs. Clara—3/22/50-2/9/61
 Barger, Andrea—9/19/53-12/62
 Barger, Frances Harvey—9/28/67-12/76
 Barger, Janella—10/7/67-1/24/70
 Barger, Jimmy—9/28/67-6/27/70
 Barger, Morgan (Huff, Uila)—3/5/38-10/38
 letter 11/6/71 out
 Barger, Stanley—2/22/58-3/8/84
 Barger, Susanna—2/12/55-3/60
 2/12/61-12/62
 1/2/65-7/69
 Barnes, Michel Gadd—4/2/88-
 Barrett, Adele—4/5/02-4/9/06
 Barstow, Isaac—9/8/88-10/8/93
 Barstow, Julia—9/8/88-10/6/95
 Bates, Alice—4/6/12-12/9/16
 Bates, D. F.—4/6/12-6/29/13
 Bates, David—n.d. -5/29/14
 Bates, Debbie (Bird)—10/14/99-1/21/05
 Bates, Edd, Mrs.—1/22/27-
 Bates, E. D.—4/6/12-12/30/17
 Bates, Mrs. E. D.—4/6/12-12/9/16
 Bates, Emerald—10/9/26-9/24/27
 Bates, Grant—n.d.-4/1/17
 Bates, William—n.d.-5/12/15
 Baugh, Bruce—2/23/01-5/21/04
 Baxter, Mrs. Hattie—2/15/44-10/21/49
 Baxter, Mary—2/15/44-4/14/49
 Baxter, Ronald—11/2/63-8/8/64
 Baxter, W. E.—12/17/49-5/21/73
 Baxter, Mrs. W. E.—12/17/49-8/71
 Bazone, Lora—11/30/07-1/7/11
 Bean, Alton—10/29/51-12/23/61
 Bean, Mrs. Alton—10/29/51-12/23/61
 Bean, Bobby—9/19/53-12/23/61
 Bean, Mrs. Thomas (Ruth)—7/29/67-
 Bean, Tommy—9/19/53-10/6/62
 Beath, Purielte—7/1/93-12/15/94
 4/25/03-11/07
 Beaty, Louise—11/16/26-n.d
 Bech, Hannibal—7/1/05-4/27/07
 Bec, C. M.—11/7/31-10/29/32
 Bee, Mrs. Seville B.—10/3/31-10/29/32
 Beebe, Mrs. Lettie—6/25/32-10/22/32
 12/62-8/3/79
 5/28/81-9/11/86
 Beebe, Mrs. W.—12/29/23-6/27/25
 Beebe, W. A.—1/7/28-5/26/28
 Beebe, Mrs. W. A.—1/7/28-5/26/28
 Beebe, Walter—12/29/23-5/27/25
 Beene, Rhoda—5/3/80-
 Belle, Isabelle—10/12/95-6/25/02
 Belue, C. L.—10/19/07-n.d.
 Bennett, Albert A.—4/27/51-73
 Bennett, E. G.—9/17/09-4/25/14
 Bennett, Mrs. E. G.—7/17/09-6/29/14
 Bennett, Elisabeth—9/11/09-n.d.
 Bennett, Frank—10/26/12-12/29/12
 Bennett, Ilone (Galamore)—9/11/09-n.d
 Bennett, Lenore Odessa—4/27/51-10/22/72
 Berkon, George—9/29/67-12/8/82
 Berkon, Mrs. George—9/29/67-n.d.
 Berry, Daisy (Johnson)—8/8/08-7/29/11
 Best, Charley—5/15/15-2/17/17
 Best, Mrs. John—4/7/56-4/64
 Best, Mrs. Mollie—9/20/31-
 Best, Mrs. Nellie—5/15/15-2/17/17
 Bickham, Katie—1/25/02-9/12/03
 Bidwell, Allen—1/6/39-7/27/40
 Bidwell, Lawrence—5/17/36-12/24/39
 Bird, Walter—11/14/05-
 Bird, Mrs. Walter—11/14/05-
 Bishop, Jno.—12/11/92-12/16/93
 Blackburn, Bettie Jean Gordon—2/50-6/83
 Blackburn, Gary—5/24/52-
 Blackburn, Max—6/30/62-3/5/66
 5/6/78-
 Blackburn, Mrs. Max—6/30/62-3/5/66
 5/6/78-
 Blackburn, Randolph—11/2/68-
 Blackburn, Sandre Gale Hubbard—1/29/67-
 Blackburn, Tanda Jean (Stinnett)—11/20/71
 Bland, Flora C.—7/4/96-11/15/02
 Bland, W. T.—7/4/96-11/15/02
 Blankenhorn, Mrs. Minnie—1/8/49-10/29/49
 Bleum, Mary—11/20/12-1/16/15
 Booth, Edwin—9/9/11-7/6/12
 Bottomlee, Jno.—12/11/92-12/25/94
 Boud, Ann Marie—1/28/67-8/10/82
 Bowen, Corliss—11/16/12-4/25/14
 Boyd, Jimmy—1/28/67-8/10/82
 Boyd, Theola, 3/25/33-12/9/34
 Boynton, C. E.—10/29/27-5/26/28
 Boynton, Mrs. C. E.—10/29/27-1/19/29
 Boynton, Gerald—10/29/27-9/30/33
 Boynton, Paul—7/13/29-9/30/33
 Brady, Brenda—8/20/60-6/18/66

Branson, Ernest—4/10/15-1/2/16
 Brewer, Mrs. Edith—9/30/44-5/12/48
 Bricker, Carrie—12/12/87-
 Brickey, Belle Dart—11/29/02-12/28/08
 Brickey, Connie—4/23/04-10/12/11
 7/4/37-1/10/40
 9/30/40-
 Brickey, Emma—12/6/02-8/04
 Brickey, George—12/6/02-12/28/08
 Brickey, Parish—12/6/02-11/10/11
 Brickey, Warren—4/1/05-7/7/07
 Brickey, William—12/6/02-7/24/10
 Brickey, Zelia Wikon—11/29/02-4/9/06
 Bristol, Janie—4/29/01-7/3/04
 Britt, Sally—2/18/84-
 Britt, Tommy—7/4/87-
 Britton, Beverly—1/8/49-10/29/49
 Brooks, Oleta—12/1/34-9/30/36
 Brown, Mrs. Betty—3/1/57-11/16/68
 Brown, Beverly Sue—6/15/68-7/14/82
 Brown, Mrs. Debbie Ruth—6/15/68-7/14/82
 Brown, Earl—6/9/62-12/16/68
 Brown, Earl, Jr.—6/9/62-12/16/68
 Brown, Ethel—7/6/85-
 Brown, Mrs. Georgia—n.d.-7/6/42
 Brown, Pam—6/15/68-7/4/82
 Brown, Roger—1/4/01-9/21/01
 Brown, Ronda Jill—6/15/68-7/14/82
 Brownsberger, Edith—2/11/99-6/2/06
 Brownsberger, Ethel—2/11/89-6/2/06
 Buckner, Delwin R.—8/28/48-4/23/49
 Bueguet, Harry—11/30/07-4/12/14
 Burchard, Annie—4/2/92-12/25/94
 Burchard, Christy—12/10/83-
 Burchard, Gail (Richardson)—11/3/72-
 Burchard, George—4/3/92-12/25/94
 Burchard, Henry—4/2/92-12/25/94
 Burchard, James Ernest—5/13/78-
 Burchard, Jane—4/3/92-12/25/94
 Burchard, Jennie (Boyd)—10/26/12-5/29/14
 Burchard, Luella Stepp—5/14/55-
 Burchard, Minnie A.—8/27/92-n.d.
 Burchard, Nora—9/28/12-2/17/17
 Burchard, Mrs. Riley—3/1/57-8/57
 Burchard, Wm. Kenneth—5/6/78-
 Burchard, Wm. S.—4/2/92-12/25/94
 Burke, Gladys—5/16/25-8/10/30
 Burke, Laverne—5/4/29-8/10/30
 Burke, Lucile—5/15/26-8/10/30
 Burkett, Harry—7/8/62-10/9/63
 Burkett, Mrs. Harry—7/8/62-8/28/65
 Burnett, Alice—6/10/80-8/10/82
 Burnett, Howard—5/10/80-8/10/82
 Burnett, Melissa (Graham)—6/10/80-8/10/82
 Burrill, Wesley—6/6/14-10/28/16
 Burrell, Wm. Charles—5/14/60-10/6/62
 Burrow, Bertha (Lowery)—4/1/04-4/5/08
 Burt, Fannie—4/1/05-4/9/06
 Burton, Bill—5/20/16-n.d.
 Burton, Kelly Ruth—8/29/87-
 Burton, Larry—7/31/71-
 Burton, Larry Allen—8/29/87-
 Burton, Lisa Kay—8/29/87-
 Burton, Sadie—12/1/12-12/5/14
 Burton, Sherry Long—11/9/63-
 Butler, Avena—4/23/21-7/23/28
 Butler, Louise—5/5/34-10/5/38
 Butler, Verle—5/10/20-12/15/23
 Butler, Virginia—4/23/21-12/31/26
 Butler, W. F. Butler—7/10/20-10/13/34
 Button, E. R.—3/28/14-9/26/14
 Button, Mrs. E. R.—3/28/14-9/26/14
 Byrd, Haughey—5/17/36-10/5/38
 Caldwell, Alona—5/15/26-9/29/28
 3/16/29-5/18/29
 Caldwell, Arthur—11/21/03-9/23/05
 Caldwell, Burnell—8/6/04-4/11/06
 Caldwell, Mrs. Della—12/29/04-7/22/05
 Caldwell, Mrs. J. A.—11/14/25-5/29/29
 Caldwell, Dr. J. E.—1/4/03-6/22/05
 Caldwell, J. F.—7/22/93-4/21/94
 Caldwell, James D.—3/2/02-10/8/04
 Caldwell, Joseph—5/15/26-5/25/29
 Caldwell, Julia—7/22/93-4/21/94
 Caldwell, Mabel—1/2/21-10/29/21
 Caldwell, Mary—4/23/04-10/7/06
 Callicutt, C. R.—11/15/19-10/30/20
 Callicutt, Mrs. C. R.—11/15/19-10/30/20
 Calvert, Robert—2/18/84-
 Carey, Dr. Albert—9/16/05-11/14/05
 Carey, Mrs. Albert—9/16/05-11/14/05
 Carr, Esther—9/14/12-12/27/14
 Carr, Ruby Lea—7/11/14-9/28 n.d.
 7/6/67-n.d.
 Carter, Hattie—12/16/34-n.d.
 Carter, Lyman—6/2/34-
 Carter, Mrs. Mattie—12/16/34-9/19/36
 3/8/42-10/3/43
 Case, Alice—11/06/12-7/24/15
 Case, Dorothy—12/24/27-9/29/28
 Case, Kenneth—5/26/28-9/29/28
 Case, Melvin—12/24/27-9/29/28
 Case, Robert—11/6/12-7/19/13
 Case, S. N.—12/24/27-9/29/28
 Case, Mrs. S. N.—12/24/27-9/29/28
 Cathey, O. M.—1/3/97-1/2/21
 Chambers, Mrs. Amanda—1/6/01-9/7/07
 1/6/01-9/7/07
 Chambers, Le Dyo—7/1/93-12/15/94
 Chapman, Opal—12/25/26-6/16/28
 Chapman, Ruby—12/25/26-6/16/28
 Chapman, Vaughtie—12/25/26-6/16/28
 Chastain, Neff—10/16/65-3/17/70
 Chastain, Mrs. Neff—10/16/65-3/17/70
 Childress, Mrs. Atha—11/22/47-12/11/81
 Chung, Sam—5/27/11-n.d.
 Clark, Bruce—10/16/71-11/11/72
 Clark, Dennis—7/17/71-2/19/72
 Clark, Mrs. Dennis (Sue)—7/17/71-2/19/72

Clark, James—12/29/12-12/31/16
 Clark, Leonard—10/26/12-12/30/16
 Clark, Monroe E.—4/10/15-6/30/18
 Clark, Peggy Sue—10/16/71-11/11/72
 Clark, Ralph—12/29/12-9/27/15
 Clark, Stacy—12/20/12-12/31/16
 Clark, Stanley—10/26/12-7/25/15
 2/1/58-2/63
 Clark, Mrs. Stanley—2/1/58-7/31/71
 Click, George—10/3/31-n.d.
 Click, Mrs. G. (Lizzie)—8/25/23-9/9/44
 Click, Margie (Kuhn)—5/4/29-10/7/43
 Click, Mrs. Will (Lucy)—8/25/25-3/29/43
 Clive, Myra—10/6/02-4/3/04
 Clowers, Mrs. C. B. (Ethel Mae)—3/25/33-
 10/24/36
 12/11/37-12/31/39
 6/28/47-n.d.
 Clowers, Charles—4/7/56-3/4/65
 Clowers, Mrs. Charles—6/1/947-2/1963
 Cluff, Clara, A.—10/30/09-7/27/12
 Cluff, W. O.—10/30/09-7/2/72
 Coble, G. S.—3/10/17-12/27/38
 Coble, Mrs. G. S.—3/10/17-1/30/43
 10/17/43-4/1945
 Coble, George—1/13/45-10/20/45
 Coble, Gracie Lee—7/2/21-9/23/22
 Coble, Mrs. Josephine—6/6/38-10/20/45
 Coble, Lettie—11/29/19-8/14/21
 Coble, Mrs. Lillian (Wullschlegler Hanon)—
 10/8/60-
 Coble, Nellie (Lenker)—8/17/40-1/1/70
 Coble, Pearl—4/21/17-8/4/23
 12/29/23-12/31/26
 Coble, Robert—7/14/23-12/31/26
 Coble, Sylvia—4/21/17-11/1/24
 10/12/68-8/4/73—died 3/5/77
 Coble, Tom—11/19/45-3/30/46
 n.d.-3/4/70
 Coble, Zader—10/13/17-12/28/19
 3/17/70-1988
 Cochran, Mrs. Addie—2/22/08-6/29/12
 Cochran, Amanda—1/5/04-5/1913
 Cochran, Claud—2/3/12-n.d.
 Cochran, Maud (Johnston)—10/14/1900-9/27/15
 Cochran, Stella (Hedges)—1/5/04-12/20/11
 Colcord, Mrs. Ada L.—10/1/92-12/16/99
 Colcord, G. W.—10/1/92-12/16/99
 Colcord, I. C.—10/1/92-11/5/98
 Colcord, Maggie (Mrs. I. C.)—12/16/93-11/5/98
 Cole, John W.—9/9/11-3/10/17
 Cole, V. O.—3/4/10-7/1913
 Cole, Mrs. V. O.—3/4/10-7/1913
 Coleman, Allie—10/5/90-10/6/95
 Coleman, George—10/5/90-10/6/95
 Coleman, Mrs. M. J.—7/5/90-12/16/93
 Coleman, Mary—10/5/90-12/16/93
 Collins, Robert—10/30/20-n.d.
 Collison, Charles L.—12/28/18-6/5/20
 Collison, Mrs. C. C.—12/28/18-6/5/20
 Collison, G. Esther—12/28/18-6/5/20
 Collision, Helen G.—12/28/18-6/5/20
 Collision, Lydia F.—12/28/18-6/5/20
 Colson, Risa—5/15/71-1/72
 Colson, Rodney—11/29/69-1/1/72
 Colver, Frank—11/17/28-11/8/30
 Conklin, Day—1/1/10-12/30/17
 Conklin, Mrs. Day (Julia)—1/1/10-12/30/17
 Connell, Bertha (Mrs. I. N.)—2/20/04-7/19/24
 11/28/25-5/19/42
 Connell, I. N.—4/10/15-7/19/24
 11/28/25-8/4/45
 Connell, Margaret (Thompson)—4/21/17-7/19/24
 11/28/25-12/32/26
 12/8/28-10/3/-31
 Connell, Mrs. Neva—7/8/50-6/1951
 Connell, Russell—6/1/17-1/2/21
 Connell, Mrs. W. L.—6/26/26-n.d.
 Conner, Mrs. Beulah—11/8/24-8/8/25
 Cooper, Allen (Mrs. John)—10/30/80-9/22/84
 Cooper, Deane Lynn Sims—6/26/82-
 Cooper, Donald R.—10/20/80-9/22/84
 Cooper, Jason—6/16/84-7/20/85
 Cooper, John F.—10/30/80-9/22/84
 Cooper, Ronald E.—5/19/84-12/27/86
 Coppage, Ila—2/1/36-6/28/37
 Coppock, Mrs. Myrna—12/8/51-12/20/52
 Cornet, Hazel—11/14/64-7/24/65
 9/29/67-8/2/78
 Cornish, Martha—10/28/05-2/27/09
 Corey, R. V.—6/27/08-12/3/12
 Corey, Mrs. R. V.—9/28/12-12/27/14
 Cowdrick, Elizabeth—11/11/16-10/27/23
 11/26/49-8/50
 Cowdrick, Jessie—11/11/16-10/27/23
 8/27/32-11/12/32
 Cowdrick, Mrs. J.—8/27/32-11/12/32
 Cowdrick, Mary—9/21/21-3/21/36
 7/27/38-2/10/45
 Cowdrick, Robert—11/11/16-9/15/23
 Cowdrick, Mrs. W. D. (Kate)—11/11/16-8/50
 Cozart, Mrs. M. J.—9/29/12-10/26/16
 Craft, Delbert Eugene—3/3/68-n.d.
 Craft, Margaret, (Mrs. D. E.)—3/3/68-n.d.
 Cramer, Isaac N.—2/21/20-6/5/20
 Craw, Gracie (Reoan)—10/18/02-4/29/12
 Craw, Mrs. S. S. (Ella)—4/8/33-9/2/51
 Crawford, Mrs. Clara—6/29/46-n.d.
 Crawford, George—8/22/31-9/30/33
 Crawford, Mrs. G.—8/22/31-9/30/33
 Crawford, Mrs. G. E.—2/30/38-6/29/n.d.
 Crawford, Dr. M. A. (Ida)—8/7/43-6/25/44
 Crawley, Mrs. A. L.—7/6/46-10/7/66
 Crawley, Caledonia (Giles)—9/8/88-12/11/96
 Crawley, Clifford—3/3/68-3/7/84
 Crawley, Doughlas—3/24/62-3/8/84
 Crawley, Glen—11/2/63-4/10/68
 Crawley, Mrs. Glen (Marie)—11/2/63-
 Crawley, Gregg—11/20/71-
 Crawley, Hannah (Bean)—1/18/90-4/3/04
 Crawley, Lisa (Gadd)—n.d.
 Crawley, Margaret—11/2/63-

Crawley, Martha—9/8/88-8/12/23
 Crawley, Olden T.—8/20/60-
 Crawley, Mrs. O. T. (Jeraldine)—8/20/60-
 Crawley, Phil—12/16/67-
 Crawley, Mrs. Phil (Virginia)—12/16/67-
 Crawley, Phyllis (Alsip)—6/9/62-3/8/84
 Crawley, Vivian Lynette—3/21/70-
 Crawley, William—8/20/60-3/8/84
 Crispen, H. J.—4/29/01-8/31/01
 Crisler, Clarence—11/11/92-9/14/95
 Crockett, J. T.—4/6/89-10/2/92
 Crockett, Jennie—1/4/90-10/2/92
 Crockett, S. A.—4/6/89-10/2/92
 Cross, Floyd—4/21/06-4/5/08
 Crouse, Judson, L.—11/15/04-5/12/06
 Crow, Mrs. Zelma—2/19/44-11/23/59
 Cruze, Alma—9/14/12-7/3/26
 Cruze, Alonzo—10/26/12-9/29/19
 Cruze, Charles—12/31/10-n.d.
 12/24/16-n.d.
 Cruze, Conrad—12/31/10-n.d.
 12/24/16-n.d.
 Cruze, Davis—12/31/10-1/25/19
 Cruze, Mrs. Davis—12/31/10-1/25/19
 Cruze, Mrs. Dora—2/19/10-n.d.
 Cruze, Grace (Guthrie)—9/14/12-n.d.
 Cruze, John—2/19/10-9/9/16
 Cruze, Mrs. John—2/10/10-n.d.
 4/10/15-8/4/17
 Cruze, Lulu—11/26/10-7/22/16
 Cruze, R. D.—10/4/24-12/1925
 Cutts, R. G.—11/30/07-12/27/14
 Cutts, Mrs. R. G. (Verna)—12/7/07-1/15/13

 Dalby, Marian—1/12/13-8/12/14
 Dart, Alice—10/10/96-7/26/02
 11/7/03-10/8/04
 11/10/06-3/26/18
 Dart, Anor B. E.—10/1/92-1/27/1900
 Dart, Archia—8/12/16-n.d.
 10/15/32-8/1/35
 Dart, Mrs. Archia—10/15/32-7/1/35
 Dart, C. F.—10/10/96-7/30/98
 8/12/16-3/6/26
 1/22/27-n.d.
 11/12/27-7/6/42
 Dart, Mrs. C. F.—8/12/16-n.d.
 1/22/27-7/6/42
 Dart, Clifford J.—10/7/94-2/27/1900
 Dart, Earl—4/23/21-1/5/24
 Dart, Otis L.—10/7/84-1/05;
 10/29/21-12/8/29
 12/3/32-9/16/39
 Dart, Mrs. O. L. (Ethel)—10/29/21-1/5/24
 12/3/32-9/16/39
 Dart, Mrs. S. M.—12/6/02-2/23/17
 Davenport, Billie—7/24/82-
 Davenport, Tabitha—1/1/93-12/29/94
 David, Jamie—5/31/02-10/8/04
 1/20/06-6/30/06
 Davis, A. L. (Mrs.)—1/1/10-7/29/11
 Davis, Algje T.—11/2/63-10/22/86
 Davis, Angie—1/28/79-5/7/84
 Davis, Mrs. Artie—10/13/56-
 Davis, Crystal (Abston)—6/7/3-
 Davis, Curtis—3/29/81-4/7/81
 Davis, Mrs. Curtis (Mabel)—4/1/61-4/4/68
 Davis, Mrs. Effie—9/16/22-
 Davis, Florence—3/12/21-3/27/26
 11/26/27-10/1/55
 1/58-5/3/64
 Davis, Frank—6/9/62-1/18/69
 Davis, Granville—3/25/33-12/7/46
 Davis, Mrs. Granville (Lucille)—6/18/32-4/8/33
 12/26/37-12/7/46
 Davis, Greg—n.d.
 Davis, John—8/21/76-7/8/81
 Davis, John—3/25/33-10/3/39
 Davis, Mrs. John (Wanda)—9/17/49-9/55
 Davis, Mrs. K. L.—5/11/12-9/28/12
 Davis, Mrs. Larry (Juanita)—8/21/76-
 Davis, M. Lloyd—3/21/70-
 Davis, Mrs. May—9/16/22- 10/14/22
 12/8/23-10/8/46
 Davis, Mildred—4/20/01-1/4/03
 Davis, Mrs. Naomi—8/20/60-1/18/69
 Davis, Roy Lynn—10/13/56-
 Davis, Mrs. Roy (Lynette)—6/9/62-
 Davis, Sharon—8/21/76-9/20/86
 Davis, Mrs. Vanessa—8/21/76-9/5/79
 Davis, Wanda—3/3/68-
 Davis, Winnie—4/21/06-9/7/07
 Davison, Mrs. Lura—4/6/07-4/2/08
 Davison, Thomas—2/24/62-12/20/62
 Dawson, Flora—5/27/11-6/29/12
 Dean, LeRoy—12/28/01-2/15/02
 Deasing, Mary—4/1/99-11/18/99
 Deasing, William—4/1/99-11/18/99
 DeGraw, Meredith—9/26/14-3/13/15
 DeHart, Laura; 5/52-4/24-65
 Dennison, Christenia—10/6/94-4/5/96
 Denny, B. F.—3/17/17-2/9/18
 Denny, Mrs. B. F.—3/17/17-2/9/18
 Denny, Lloyd—3/17/17-2/9/18
 Denny, Nina—11/11/16-2/9/18
 Denton, Frances—11/15/62-
 Derting, H. F.—1/17/70-9/26/70
 Derting, Mrs. H. F. (Artie)—1/17/70-9/26/70
 Dickerson, A. L.—3/30/46-9/50
 Dickerson, Mrs. A. L.—3/30/46-9/50
 Dickerson, Dwayne—3/30/46-9/50
 Dickerson, Meraldine—3/30/46-9/50
 Dickman, Brenda—4/25/87-
 Dickman, Steve—4/25/87-
 Dieffenbacher, Annie—5/19/94-4/24/95
 Dieffenbacher, B. L.—5/19/94-11/25/94
 Dillard, Mrs. Claudia—5/4/18-9/25/20
 10/25/24-9/25/26
 9/30/28-10/24/31
 5/12/56-10/58
 7/23/60-1/13/62
 Dillard, Mrs. Elizabeth—11/9/63-10/24/64

- Dillard, Eugene—9/30/28-8/10/30
 Dillard, Louise—3/6/20-12/8/23
 Dillard, Lucille (Bean)—3/8/24-n.d.
 Dillon, C. E. (Timbrel)—5/30/08-9/27/15
 Dillon, D. W.—1/29/16-n.d.
 Dillon, Dan. W.—10/5/07-1/17/14
 2/5/16-5/24/19
 Dillon, Mrs. Dan W.—10/5/07-5/24/19
 Dillon, Margaret—4/21/17-5/24/19
 Dock, T. S.—12/23/11-1/15/13
 Dock, Mrs. T. S.—12/23/11-1/15/13
 Dodge, Caroline S.—12/29/94-5/11/01
 Dominski, J. A.—1/2/15-7/29/16
 Donaldson, Fannie—10/14/93-12/30/94
 Donaldson, Ross—12/31/93-12/30/94
 Dortch, Claude—11/9/01-12/4/10
 Dortch, Delia—11/9/01-12/4/10
 Dortch, Flora (Moyers)—11/9/01-n.d.
 Dortch, J. H.—11/9/01-12/4/10
 Dortch, Maude—11/9/01-9/12/03
 Dortch, Vera—12/1/12-1/6/15
 Doss, Sarah Frances—8/8/64-n.d.
 Doughlas, Mildred—8/20/60-
 Drummond, Margie—2/11/99-1/13/09
 Dudgeon, Iva—12/26/08-7/20/10
 Duhse, Richard—5/4/29-7/20/29
 Duhse, Ruth—10/10/25-3/21/26
 Duhse, Mrs.—10/10/25-3/21/26
 Durkee, Martha E.—4/2/98-4/3/04
 Dyer, Arbutus—11/21/31-11/17/34

 Easley, Mrs. Elizabeth—12/28/19-n.d.
 East, Mabel—4/27/45-9/20/35
 East, R. A.—12/24/49-1/12/57
 Eastman, I. Nella—10/11/69-6/9/85
 Eastman, L. Eda—4/11/64-3/15/77
 Eckenroth, Alice (Mrs. Paul)—11/12/27-12/21/29
 5/16/31-12/16/33
 Eckenroth, Paul—11/12/27-12/21/29
 5/16/31-12/16/33
 Edens, Chas. W.—3/20/65-n.d.
 5/31/67-n.d.
 Edens, O. B.—11/2/63-3/5/66
 Edwards, H. E.—10/4/19-6/5/20
 Edwards, Mrs. H. E.—10/4/19-6/5/20
 Eiselstein, S. E.—1/22/72-10/30/79
 Eldridge, Benjamin—10/01/98-4/3/04
 Eldridge, William—9/17/98-12/2/08
 Elliot, Elinor—10/14/11-12/21/12
 Elliot, Mrs. W. R.—10/14/11-12/21/12
 Ellis, Kathy—12/12/87-
 Ellis, Michael—12/12/87-
 Ellis, Richard—12/12/87-
 Elmendorf, Archer—8/9/47-11/12/47
 4/11/54-3/4/55
 Elmendorf, Mrs. Archer—8/9/47-11/12/47
 4/11/54-3/4/55
 7/23/60-10/6/1
 Embury, Biard—7/22/18-5/24/19
 Embury, Mrs. B.—7/22/18-5/24/19

 Emerson, C. M.—12/29/06-3/31/08
 Emmerson, Mrs. C. M.—12/29/06-3/31/08
 Emmerson, Clyde—11/2/07-3/31/08
 Emmerson, Emily—12/29/06-3/31/08
 Emmerson, Linnie—12/29/06-3/31/08
 Emmerson, Milo—12/29/06-4/6/07
 Engleson, Andrew—6/25/04-4/23/07
 Engleson, Laura—6/25/04-4/23/07
 England, Ethel W.—10/26/12-12/28/19
 2/8/58-5/2/58
 England, Mollie (Litchfield)—10/1/92-7/14/1900
 England, N. B.—10/7/94-7/3/98
 England, Oscar—10/14/93-6/28/02
 England, Sarah A.—10/1/92-5/19/1900
 England, Violet—10/14/93-12/28/02
 England, Mrs. Zanie—7/13/95-7/16/96
 Erkerle, William—1/1/10-11/19/10
 Ertel, Ivan—5/14/29-12/8/29
 Estes, Oliver—1/26/13-12/28/14
 Etticks, R.—10/6/35-n.d.
 Etticks, Mrs. R.—10/6/35-n.d.
 Evans, Edna E.—3/25/33-7/29/33
 Evans, Maxine—3/25/33-1/12/35

 Farnsworth, M. A.—9/21/07-11/19/10
 Farnsworth, Mrs. M. A.—9/21/07-n.d.
 Fattic, G. R.—6/20/14-2/19/16
 Faudi, Amy—2/12/87-
 Faudi, Rooney—12/13/87-
 Ferrell, Katherine A.—12/2/44-10/27/45
 Ferrell, Lila Lee—12/2/44-3/22/47
 Ferrell, Mary Jane—12/2/44-10/18/47
 11/6/48-10/22/49
 Ferry, Alice Faye—8/20/60-
 Finch, Hattie—12/28/01-9/19/03
 Fisher, Alvin—10/10/87-
 Fisher, Barbara J.—1988-
 Fisher, Earl II—1988-
 Fisher, Earl III—1988-
 Fisher, Sherry—5/10/80-
 Flerl, Mrs. Freda—1/25/53-
 Flerl, James E.—8/15/54-
 Flerl, James E. Jr.—5/14/60-
 Flerl, Mrs. John (Gertie)—8/20/60-4/82
 Flerl, Judy Gail—3/24/62-
 Forbes, Bruce—5/12/73-7/73
 Forbes, Bryan—11/4/72-7/73
 Forbes, Frank—8/26/72-7/73
 Forbes, Myrna, (Mrs. F)—8/26/72-7/73
 Ford, Alphonso—6/22/90-10/15/93
 Ford, Mrs. Helen—9/3/49-5/31/52
 Force, J. P.—6/29/19-9/2/22
 1/26/29-12/20/30
 9/20/31-11/15/53
 Force, Mrs. J. P.—6/29/19-9/2/22
 1/26/29-12/20/30
 9/20/31-n.d.
 Foster, A. H.—12/12/08-11/7/14
 Foster, Angie—12/12/08-11/13/15
 8/5/16-n.d.

Foster, Mrs. Bertha—12/12/08-10/21/16
 Foster, J. G.—1/24/14-10/21/16
 Foster, Kathryn—12/21/07-7/4/09
 Foster, Lois—11/30/07-12/27/14
 Foster, Mrs. N. E.—12/24/07-7/4/09
 Foutch, Ann—5/3/58-10/30/60
 Foutch, Elaine—5/3/58-10/30/60
 Foutch, Gayle—5/3/58-10/30/60
 Foutch, J. B.—3/1/58-10/30/60
 Foutch, Mrs. J. B.—3/1/58-10/30/60
 Fox, Clara Belle—5/5/34-9/5/39
 Franklin, J. W.—8/21/96-1/4/34
 Franklin, Mrs. J. W.—8/21/96-4/38
 Franklin, Josephine (Coble)—10/26/12-7/19/13
 Franklin, Mary (Moore)—10/1/98-11/5/11
 Franklin, Warren—10/26/12-12/30/17
 Franzini, Clemy—4/5/14-12/28/19
 Franzini, Joseph—4/5/14-12/29/18
 Franzini, Jos.—2/14/03-4/05
 Franzini, Mrs. Jos.—4/5/14-12/30/17
 Franzini, Stella—4/5/14-12/30/17
 Franzini, Unice—4/5/14-12/29/18
 Frederick, L. L.—2/19/44-5/29/52
 Frederick, Mrs. L. L.—2/19/44-5/29/52
 Freeman, Agnes—3/5/38-9/30/39
 French, Bill—3/27/76
 French, Lora—5/3/80-
 French, Randy—5/3/80-
 French, Susan (Hepner) (Mrs. Bill)—3/10/73-
 Frontiera, Kathy—1/20/80-
 Frontiera, Walter—2/3/79-
 Fulbright, Mark—n.d.-2/3/17
 Fuller, Minnie—12/24/16-n.d.
 Fuller, Morine—9/7/12-n.d.
 Fuller, Oral—9/7/12-n.d.

 Gadd, Helen—12/1/82-
 Gadd, Lisa—12/1/82
 Gadd, Lisa Marie (Crawley)—12/16/67-
 Gallamore, Ilone—n.d.-6/29/14
 Garber, Esther—8/7/15-9/18/15
 Garmon, Louella—11/15/75-10/22/77
 Garmon, Torrence L.—11/15/75-10/22/77
 Garren, Hazel (Davis)—1/18/47-1/13/52
 Garren, Herbert P.—1/18/47-11/9/80
 Garren, Lois (Davis)—11/3/45-1/13/52
 Garren, Nora, (Mrs. H. P.)—1/18/47-5/24/81
 Garren, Omega—10/25/24-1/9/26
 Garrison, Steve—7/31/71-
 Gates, E. H.—1/2/98-6/11/98
 Gates, Ida—1/2/98-6/11/98
 Gates, Mandie—1/2/98-6/11/98
 Gattton, J.—3/19/04-8/13/04
 Gentry, Della—11/2/63-
 Gibbs, Daniel—10/14/93-10/3/97
 Giles, Chas. E.—7/16/92-12/11/96
 Giles, Ervin P.—4/14/94-9/19/13
 Giles, Mrs. Lysle R.—7/16/92-1/25/93
 Gillett, E. R.—9/8/88-7/11/03
 Gillett, M. S.—9/8/88-7/11/03

 Githens, D.—4/18/97-12/16/05
 1/23/15-3/13/15
 Githens, Mrs. Frances—3/29/13-6/22/40
 death 4/15/55
 Githens, Mattie—4/18/97-12/16/05
 Glendenning, Mrs. Myrta—10/13/56-3/6/59
 Glen, Annie—10/7/99-4/14/05
 Glen, Bessie—4/1/99-5/23/03
 11/22/04-3/25/05
 Glen, James—10/7/99-4/15/05
 Glenn, Mrs. Anna—9/28/29-11/42
 Goforth, Jennifer—5/10/80-
 Goforth, John—5/10/80-
 Goodbrad, James—4/28/23-8/4/23
 Goodlett, Mrs. J. A.—6/12/20-12/15/23
 Goodlett, J. A.—6/12/20-12/15/23
 Goodlett, Mary—5/10/20-12/15/23
 Goodner, Vinnie—6/20/08-5/18/12
 Gordon, Alton—3/25/33-8/3/41
 11/6/65-6/73
 Gordon, Mrs. Alton—n.d.-6/73
 Gordon, Billy Ray—5/14/55-
 Gordon, Bobbie—7/6/46-3/69
 Gordon, Mrs. Bobbie (Sylvia)—3/28/70-4/20/74
 Gordon, Brown—5/26/28-7/10/43
 Gordon, Cathy (Jackson)—1/29/67-
 Gordon, David A.—12/16/67-6/73
 Gordon, Mrs. G. B.—10/29/27-6/30/75
 Gordon, Hester—3/14/36-12/16/60
 Gordon, Kathleen (Garrison)—9/13/52-2/5/66
 2/1/69-
 Gordon, Paul—10/29/27-7/7/33
 Gordon, Mrs. Paul—8/6/60-
 Gordon, Paula (Bolton)—8/67-6/9/73
 Gordon, Roger—5/14/60-12/25/60
 11/25/61-
 Gordon, Ruby—10/29/27-12/8/29; 2/18/33-
 Gordon, Sharron—11/2/63-6/29/74
 Gordon, Terry—12/15/62-6/6/84
 Gotham, Mrs. Mae—2/1/58-10/2/62
 Gowdy, Abbie B.—10/18/02-1/5/04
 Gowdy, B. F.—11/29/02-3/12/04
 Gowdy, Mrs. B. F.—11/29/02-1/5/04
 Gracey, Ernestine—12/11/37-8/27-38
 Gracey, Mrs. J. E.—12/11/37-8/27/38
 10/2/48-1/59
 Gray, Flora—7/1/05-6/30/07
 Green, Mrs. Mary—12/3/69-12/30/69
 Greene, Raymond—1/24/25-n.d.
 Greenlee, Marty—5/10/80-10/26/82
 Greenwood, Mrs. M. E.—10/18/19-11/12/27
 Greer, Bernice (Mitchell)—12/28/01-6/7/04
 Greer, Fred—12/28/01-n.d.
 Greer, Fred—9/10/49-10/20/51
 Greer, Mrs. Fred (Viola Gordon)—7/11/42-
 10/20/51
 Greer, Mrs. Isa—12/28/01-1/10/10
 Greer, Lillie—12/28/01-1/10/10
 Greer, Pearl (Melendy)—12/28/01-8/20/10
 Greer, Samuel—12/28/01-1/10/10

Greer, Willima—12/28/01-12/20/11
 Griese, Ethel—5/26/23-11/22/24
 Grills, Hetta V.—7/22/93-3/25/94
 12/3/49-12/23/50
 Grills, Pleasant M.—7/22/83-3/25/94
 Grithens, D.—8/8/08-12/28/08
 Grithens, Mrs. D.—8/8/08-12/28/08
 Grithens, Mrs. Frances—n.d.-3/13/15
 Groat, Carl C.—8/26/72-1/20/76
 Grounds, J. W.—1/12/13-3/31/16
 Guffy, H. H.—8/18/23-2/20/27
 Guffy, Margaret—10/23/82-2/26/83
 Guffy, Sam—10/23/82-2/26/83
 Guffy, Zorah—8/8/23-12/24/28
 Gullett, B. D.—12/11/92-11/2/95
 Gullett, Martha—12/11/92-12/31/93
 Gungl, Mrs. A.—7/31/26-9/10/26
 Gungl, Arthur—3/8/24-11/22/24
 7/31/26-9/18/26
 Guthrie, Grace C.—9/14/12-3/10/17

 Haddad, Samone—6/2/28-11/1/30
 Haddan, W. H.—3/14/08-6/27/08
 Hall, Anna—4/27/18-2/7/20
 4/2/21-1923
 Hall, Mrs. Anna—11/22/02-11/22/02
 5/22/10-9/11/15
 Hall, C. A.—10/24/03-11/04
 Hall, Clarence—11/22/02-4/14/03
 Hall, Elizabeth—10/26/15-5/29/14
 Hall, Ernest—3/2/95-98
 Hall, Flora M.—3/2/95-11/25/05
 Hall, J. M.—12/6/19-4/8/22
 Hall, Mrs. J. M.—12/6/19-5/20/20
 Hall, James M.—3/2/95-11/25/05
 Hall, Nellie—10/26/12-n.d.
 12/24/16-n.d.
 Hall, Pearl—4/27/18-11/19/21
 12/3/22-10/6/23
 Halpin, Donald—8/67-5/28/69
 Halpin, Mrs. Donald—8/67-1/18/69
 Halverson, M. J.—11/6/15-8/19/16
 Hamblet, Richard—5/16/25-7/3/26
 Hamilton, Myrta—5/31/02-11/21/03
 Hamlin, Mrs. H. D.—3/15/47-10/9/48
 Hammond, Ina—3/25/22-6/7/24
 Hanon, David—2/12/55-7/73
 Hanon, Linda Faye (Ward)—7/9/62-7/73
 Hanon, Harold—1/6/30-
 Hanon, Hester (Mrs. Harold)—12/19/42-
 Hanon, Mildred—1/6/30-9/20/31
 Hanon, Sherry (Mathis)—11/2/63-5/4/81
 Hanon, Thomas—12/23/16-11/23/68
 Hanon, Mrs. Thomas (Leta)—12/23/16-4/5/57
 Hansen, Mrs. Anna—3/2/07-5/7/10
 Hansen, L. A.—3/2/07-5/7/10
 Hansen, T. E.—2/18/56-10/20/56
 Hansen, Mrs. T. E.—2/18/56-10/20/56
 Hanson, Lue (Austelle)—2/23/01-4/5/08
 Harbison, Edna (Buckle)—3/8/24-7/3/26
 Hardin, Jeanetta May—1/23/15-2/17/17

 Harkins, Herschel—1/23/09-1/10/10
 Harkreader, Mrs. Elma—2/7/53-9/27/53
 11/2/56-11/57
 Harmon, Mrs. Barney (Blossom)—11/22/69-
 Harmon, Ben F.—11/16/18-5/28/21
 Harmon, Mrs. B. F.—11/16/18-5/28/21
 Harmon, Dale—11/22/69-2/27/80
 Harmon, Jessie May (Roberts)—11/16/18-5/28/21
 Harrall, Anna—10/18/02-10/7/06
 Harrall, James—10/18/02-10/7/06
 Harris, Glynna—11/8/24-12/31/26
 Harrison, A. F.—7/1/93-3/23/12
 Harrison, Alice C.—7/1/93-3/23/12
 Harrison, Harlan—2/3/12-12/7/12
 Harrison, Maria—10/7/11-3/23/12
 Harrison, Nellah—1/12/13-11/28/15
 Harrison, Willie—9/17/98-9/9/09
 Hart, Mrs. Ada (Oblander)—6/25/60-9/8/61
 11/2/63-1/8/66
 Hart, Mrs. Roy—1/24/48-7/6/55
 Harvey, Lloyd—9/28/67-5/12/69
 Harvey, Mrs. Lloyd—9/28/67-6/27/70
 Haskell, Clarence—3/25/33-6/23/50
 Haskell, Mrs. C. (Mavis)—3/25/33-6/23/50
 Haskell, Donald—3/25/33-11/17/34
 Haskell, Ernest D.—11/5/92-11/29/94
 9/17/27-6/2/34
 Haskell, Mrs. Ernest—9/17/27-6/2/34
 Haskell, Evan C.—4/1/93-10/5/98
 Haskell, Kathryn—9/17/27-11/1/30
 Haskell, Mattie J.—7/8/94-12/15/94
 Hassenphlug, Edward—11/27/28-11/2/29
 Hassenphlug, Mrs. E.—11/27/28-11/21/29
 Hasty, Allie—1/6/30-10/27/34
 Haughey, K. R.—10/11/30-10/18/41
 8/15/42-1/20/44
 Haughey, Mrs. K. R. (Rachel)—10/11/30-10/18/41
 8/15/42-8/2/44
 10/15/49-8/5/72
 3/23/07-4/18/08
 Haughey, Ratie Mae—3/25/33-5/24/41
 Hayden, Nellie (Halbert)—1/1/93-12/16/93
 6/20/03-12/16/22
 4/6/46-2/17/50
 Hayes, J. W.—4/10/15-5/13/16
 Haysmer, Clyde—12/28/12-2/13/15
 Hayward, Mrs. Mina—12/17/1900-12/2/03
 Hayward, Otis M.—6/1/01-12/2/03
 Headlee, Kim—1/10/1987-
 Heagy, Thomas—4/15/99-5/11/01
 Henden, Glen—1974-
 Henden, Rick—10/4/69-
 Henden, Shirley—1974-
 Henden, Wayne—10/4/69-
 Henden, Mrs. Wayne (Mamie)—10/4/69-
 Hendershot, Ann (Martin)—11/55-2/10/59
 Hendershot, L. C.—1/23/15-10/14/22
 Hendershot, Mrs. L. C. (Lulu)—1/23/15-7/15/22
 Hendershot, Paul—9/11/20-7/15/22
 11/55-12/12/60
 11/6/65-11/25/67

Hendershot, Mrs. Paul—11/55-12/12/60
 11/6/65-11/25/67
 Hendershot, Pearl (Miller)—1/23/15-10/14/-2
 Hendershot, Ralph—4/23/21-7/5/22
 Hendrickson, Mrs. Bell—5/26/28-9/6/30
 Hendrickson, Lucille (Bean)—5/16/25-9/6/30
 n.d.-2/13/32
 Hendrickson, Mary—5/26/28-9/6/30
 Hendrickson, Ruth (Graves)—3/8/24-9/6/30
 Henson, Mrs. J. L.—6/20/03-12/16/22
 Hepner, Anna—3/10/73-
 Hepner, Cheryl (Tilley) (Burnett)—3/10/73-
 Hepner, Norman E.—3/10/73-9/13/75
 10/22/77-
 Hess, Mrs. Arlene—8/6/60-
 Hewitt, Carl—4/1/05-2/11/11
 Hicks, Anita (Revis)—5/10/80-
 Hicks, Bonnie—6/73-
 Hicks, Cora B.—12/1/12-10/17/14
 Hicks, Mrs. Ed—6/9/62-7/69
 Hicks, Elmer Ray—5/17/36-
 Hicks, Glynis (Prince)—5/19/56-6/18/66
 4/15/72-
 Hicks, Hester—11/26/10-4/12/14
 Hicks, Imogene Gordon (Bonnie)—3/5/38-
 Hicks, J. W.—2/4/17-8/10/18
 Hicks, John—2/4/17-9/29/18
 Hicks, John—1/18/47-
 Hicks, Johnnie Janette (Dodd)—5/14/60-
 Hicks, Joseph P.—6/73-1/3/83
 Hicks, Mrs. Joseph (Juanita)—8/3/74-
 Hicks, Joy—6/16/84-7/23/84
 Hicks, Margaret—4/21/17-n.d.
 Hicks, Mike—11/2/63-
 Hicks, R. E.—2/20/15-10/14/16
 11/22/19-3/13/21
 5/17/36-
 Hicks, Mrs. R. E. (Sally)—2/20/15-10/14/16
 11/22/19-3/13/21
 5/17/36-
 Hicks, Mrs. Ruby—3/27/43-2/14/65
 Hilderband, Margaret—10/19/07-n.d.
 Hildebrand, Minnie—1904-9/18/17
 Hill, Cristie—6/24/78-11/19/83
 Hill, Kimberly—11/9/74-
 Hill, Mary—11/9/74-11/19/83
 Hill, Pamela—1/25/75-11/19/83
 Hill, S. M.—5/50-10/28/50
 Hill, Mrs. S. M.—5/50-10/28/50
 Hill, Starling, Jr.—5/50-10/28/50
 Hill, Thorburn—5/17/36-6/28/37
 Hill, Wm.—11/13/65-n.d. 2/25/67-
 Hill, Mrs. Wm.—11/13/65-n.d.
 2/25/67-
 Hodges, Greg—9/29/84-7/20/85
 Hodges, Jane—9/29/84-2/23/85
 Hodges, Joe—8/2/69-8/19/72
 8/12/83
 Hodges, Mrs. Joe (Mary Helen)—8/2/69-8/19/72
 8/12/83-
 Hodges, Tim—8/12/83-

Hogan, C. A.—5/4/29-10/3/31
 Hollingsworth, Mrs. (Litchfield)—7/6/02-10/6/06
 Hollingsworth, Elsie—7/6/02-2/2/07
 Hollingsworth, May—10/18/02-7/27/08
 Holmes, Juanita—3/25/33-12/31/39
 Hoopes, L. A.—n.d.-8/5/16
 Hoopes, Mrs. L. A.—n.d.-8/5/16
 Hoopes, Vera—9/19/14-8/5/16
 Hoover, James 12/14/68-3/28/70
 1/10/75-7/5/78
 Hoover, Mrs. James (Wanda)—12/14/68-3/28/70
 1/10/75-7/5/78
 Hoover, Mrs. Jo—1/10/75-8/28/76
 Horn, Emma—10/7/93-1/22/98
 Howard, Ellis—2/7/03-9/9/16
 Howard, Helen—9/10/04-7/22/05
 Howard, M. L.—5/21/21-10/6/23
 Howard, Mrs. M. L.—5/21/21-10/6/23
 Howard, Wayne—5/21/21-12/16/22
 Howell, Ray—1/63-3/5/66
 Howlington, Zulah—11/30/07-1/9/09
 Hubbard, Halli Jo—8/29/87-
 Hude, Ruby—2/17/40-11/22/41
 Huff, Mrs. Arlene—5/13/78-
 Hughes, B. F.—2/16/07-2/17/12
 Hughes, Eva—2/16/07-2/17/12
 Hughes, Fred—4/21/06-10/6/07
 Hughes, Jennie—12/21/95-9/20/96
 Hughes, Mattie—5/05-10/20/06
 Hughes, Tennie (Manous)—4/4/97-10/6/06
 Hughes, W. W.—2/20/04-11/28/06
 Hughes, Zorada A.—2/20/04-2/9/13
 Hunt, Arthur—4/14/94-n.d.
 Hunt, Charles—10/14/93-4/2/99
 Hunt, Clara—4/8/94-10/12/95
 Hunt, Ernest—10/14/93-4/2/99
 Hunt, Jos W.—9/15/94-4/2/99
 Hunt, John—9/27/13-12/24/16
 Hunter, Mrs. Nellie—9/27/13-10/14/16
 Husband, Etta (Parrish)—5/21/98-1/05
 Hustable, Thomas P.—5/20/16-9/8/17

Iliff, Lida—3/23/09-5/29/11
 Ingham, H. W.—12/19/25-5/4/29
 12/2/39-11/22/41
 Ingham, Mrs. H. W.—12/19/25-5/4/29
 12/2/39-11/22/41
 Ingram, Charles—11/8/24-4/20/26
 Ingram, Preston—11/8/24-n.d.
 Ingram, Rith—12/2/33-9/20/35
 Ingram, Mrs. Roberta—11/8/24-n.d.
 Ingram, Tennis—9/24/27-10/27/29
 Inhulson, Majorie—5/15/26-6/12/26
 Irwin, C. W.—7/30/98-9/28/01
 Irwin, Mrs. C. W.—7/30/98-9/28/01
 Irwin, George A.—6/20/96-3/99
 Irwin, Nettie—6/20/96-3/99
 Israel, Frances—3/25/33-9/15/34
 Israel, G. R.—7/3/26-9/15/34
 Israel, Mrs. G. R.—7/3/26-9/15/34
 Ivy, Cecil—11/15/19-9/26/20

Jackson, B. M.—1/2/92-1/3/97
 Jackson, Lilla—10/6/94-8/10/95
 Jackson, M. M.—7/2/92-1/3/97
 Jacobs, Adah—12/30/22-3/8/24
 Jacobs, Alice—1/23/32-1/12/35
 Jacobs, Carl—4/23/21-7/3/26
 10/1/32-12/9/33
 Jacobs, Florence—1/23/32-5/1/35
 Jacobs, Harry—4/28/27-11/30/40
 Jacobs, Mrs. H. B.—11/4/39-11/30/40
 Jacobs, H. U.—12/30/22-10/19/41
 Jacobs, Mrs. H. U.—12/30/22-10/3/59
 Jacobs, L. A.—9/12/03-11/2/08
 12/21/12-7/3/26
 3/1/30-1/9/53
 Jacobs, Mrs. L. A.—12/21/12-7/3/26
 3/1/30-3/15/58
 Jacobs, Miriam—3/25/33-8/3/41
 Jacobs, Ray—4/23/21-7/3/26
 12/5/31-9/23/33
 Jacobs, S. M.—1/24/03-3/7/27
 Jacobs, Mrs. S. M.—1/24/03-1/44
 James, Wilbur S.—8/29/37-9/5/39
 James, Mrs. W. S. (Edith)—8/29/37-9/5/39
 Jameson, B. J.—1/2/26-7/3/26
 10/23/26-4/28/27
 Jameson, Mrs. B. J.—11/13/26-4/20/27
 Jameson, J. S.—6/30/25-12/31/26
 Jared, Jesse—4/16/98-7/24/03
 Jared, Ruth—4/16/98-11/10/1900
 Jared, Sarah—4/16/98-11/10/1900
 Jared, W. A.—4/16/98-1900
 Jamagin, Flora A.—10/6/94-n.d.
 Jamigan, J. P.—10/26/12-7/6/29
 Jamagin, James—9/7/12-n.d.
 Jaynes, Anne (Prester)—6/8/40-12/27/47
 Jaynes, Mrs. Bessie—3/36-n.d.
 Jaynes, Mrs. James—9/28/29-n.d.
 Jaynes, Mrs. Jessie—3/26-1/21/65
 Jaynes, Selma (Patrick)—3/5/38-8/3/41
 Jaynes, Vance—5/4/29-1/12/36
 Jenks, Mrs. Eva—4/29/16-n.d.
 Jenks, H. A.—4/29/16-10/15/27
 Jenks, Mrs. H. A.—4/29/16-8/27/27
 Jenks, Herman—4/29/16-n.d.
 Jenks, Rollin—4/21/17-8/27/27
 Jeys, Earl F.—9/28/12-6/26/15
 Jeys, George H.—9/28/12-11/28/15
 John, O. J.—9/28/12-2/26/16
 5/4/18-11/1/24
 8/29/25-12/31/26
 11/26/27-4/9/31
 John, Mrs. O. J. (Clara)—9/28/12-2/26/16
 5/4/18-11/1/24
 8/29/25-12/31/26
 11/26/27-12/31/46
 Johnson, B. B.—3/7/08-6/20/09
 Johnson, Mrs. B. B.—3/7/08-5/17/09
 Johnson, C. Edwin—10/7/99-3/22/02
 Johnson, Ellis—9/19/25-1/9/26
 Johnson, Mrs. Ellis—9/19/25-1/9/26
 Johnson, Elmer—8/17/74-
 Johnson, Mrs. Elmer—8/17/74-
 Johnson, Ethel—1/24/14-2/5/16
 Johnson, J. R.—3/7/08-6/20/09
 Johnson, Mrs. J. R.—4/7/08-6/20/09
 Johnson, Lawrence—10/19/35-10/30/39
 10/12/40-10/12/40
 Johnson, Otis—8/8/08-6/26/09
 Johnson, Sarah C.—10/7/99-3/22/02
 Johnston, Lowell—11/16/12-9/19/14
 Jones, Mrs.—7/17/26-n.d.
 Jones, Adelbert—n.d.-9/29/19
 Jones, Annie—11/19/21-10/14/22
 Jones, Clarence J.—6/23/45-
 Jones, Mamie—10/14/22-7/28/23
 Jordan, Mary—7/19/02-10/02
 Jordan, O. C.—11/9/63-
 Judy, Joe—10/15/27-2/18/28
 Just, Mrs. Avolt (Margaret)—9/10/60-7/14/62
 Just, Avolt—9/10/60-7/14/62
 Kaelin, A. D.—11/9/35-6/19/37
 Kaelin, Mrs. A. D.—11/9/35-6/19/37
 Kain, Mrs. Julian—7/5/69-7/19/69
 Keech, Richard—10/13/73-
 Keech, Mrs. Richard (Rita)—10/13/73-
 Keiffer, Mrs. F. W.—3/11/22-7/12/24
 Keiffer, F. W.—3/11/22-7/12/24
 Keiffer, Mattie (Coble)—3/11/22-7/3/26
 Keller, Charles—11/23/68-3/28/70
 Keller, Mrs. Chas. (Melba)—11/23/68-3/28/70
 Keller, Pearl—12/21/68-11/29/69
 Keller, Roger—11/9/68-12/2/69
 Keller, Mrs. Ruth—12/21/68-11/29/69
 Keller, Sue—3/3/68-11/29/69
 Kellogg, Vera—5/4/29-12/31/32
 Keltch, Francis H.—7/6/46-7/15/50
 4/52-11/7/83
 Keltch, Mrs. Francis—8/23/47-4/17/48
 4/19/52-10/6/80
 Keltch, John F.—1/10/48-6/19/51
 Keltch, Martha Ann—5/14/55-
 Keltch, Mrs. Patsy—7/29/67-5/19/84
 Kendall, W. A.—2/1/58-3/30/63
 Kendall, Mrs. W. A.—2/1/58-4/1/62
 Kennedy, Frances—3/20/09-1/15/13
 Keoughan, James—5/31/69-7/11/70
 Keoughan, Mrs. James—5/3/69-7/11/70
 Kerr, Ellen—4/8/94-6/10/1900
 Kerr, Macy (Norwood)—4/8/94-7/7/1900
 Kerr, W. J.—4/8/94-6/10/1900
 Kerr, Mrs. W. J.—4/8/94-6/10/1900
 Keslake, Edgar—8/4/45-4/47
 Keslake, Mrs. Edgar—8/4/45-4/47
 Key, Amanda—8/13/98-7/3/04
 Key, Ann—10/6/94-11/7/11
 Key, Elizabeth—8/13/98-7/3/04
 Kiehnhoff, Albion—12/26/10-4/6/11
 Kilgore, Mrs. Asenath M.—9/10/92-n.d.
 Kilgore, Chas. L.—4/7/95-6/11/98
 4/1/1900-2/16/08

Kilgore, Mrs. C. L. (Letha)—4/7/95-6/11/98
4/1/1900-11/28/09
Kilgore, Mamie (Eldridge)—12/11/92-n.d.
Kilgore, R. M.—5/3/91-2/16/08
3/2/12-6/28/12
Kilgore, Mrs. R. M.—3/2/12-6/29/12
Killen, Harold G.—1/18/19-11/6/20
Killen, Mabel—11/17/17-7/22/18
1/17/20-10/20/23
Killen, Richard—11/14/25-7/6/26
Killen, Vera—1/17/20-2/17/23
Killen, W. L.—1/17/20-10/20/23
Killen, Mrs. W. L.—1/17/20-10/20/23
Killen, Wythal—9/11/20-10/20/23
Kimberly, Frank—4/14/23-6/28/24
Kimlin, Elizabeth—3/26/10-2/18/12
Kincaid, Mrs. Fred—1/31/25-11/2/29
King, Alvin—11/5/30-2/23/35
King, Aubrey—4/28/27-6/7/30
10/7/33-1/20/34
King, Mrs. E. L.—9/26/14-3/13/15
King, Ruth—11/26/27-8/25/28
King, S. D.—11/15/30-12/14/35
King, Mrs. S. D.—12/19/25-12/14/35
Kirkham, Marshall—6/22/36-12/5/37
Kittle, Libbie (Hosea)—12/30/93-5/8/08
Kittle, M. L.—12/30/93-9/9/05
Kline, Louise (Gungl)—4/23/21-11/22/24
Kline, Margaret—4/23/21-3/29/24
Klock, Mrs. H. M.—6/29/46-n.d.
Knight, Annie—12/31/93-12/15/94
Knight, Mrs. Evelyn—5/26/28-8/3/41
11/72
Kozel, Frank—1/23/09-10/2/10
Kozell, Rosy—5/1/09-12/14/12
Kurtz, E. E.—9/28/07-n.d.

Lake, Dale—10/30/82-
Lake, Esta—10/30/82-
Lake, John—10/30/82-
Lanches, Frances—10/15/10-1913
Lane, Mrs. A.—8/68-
Lane, Geo. B.—3/26/10-5/17/19
Lane, Mrs. Geo. B.—3/26/10-5/17/19
Laurie, Henrietta—1/3/97-1/2/98
Lawrence, R. Leila—7/4/96-8/13/02
Lawrence, Noris W.—7/4/96-8/13/02
Lea, Grasy—7/11/14-11/25/16
Leach, H. C.—12/23/93-3/23/99
Leach, Hallie (Stegall)—12/23/93-12/24/16
Leach, Mrs. M. E.—12/23/93-10/19/95
Leach, Virginia—9/28/29-12/19/31
Lee, Hudson—6/1/37-10/38
Lee, Mrs. J. P.—6/1/37-10/38
Lee, Lucia—3/31/38-n.d.
Leer, Mrs. Lena—3/23/29-2/7/31
8/29/31-10/29/32
3/18/33-9/1/35
Lemons, Susan—10/13/84-
Lenker, Mrs. Nettie—10/7/1900-7/3/26
4/8/33-n.d.

Lenker, William—12/28/01-10/3/31
Letson, Carl—10/1/98-7/2/99
Letson, Lola—12/31/93-9/18/97
Letson, Mrs. M. J.—10/14/93-9/18/97
Letson, Mrs. R. K.—1/14/93-1/3/08
Levering, Ila—1/26/13-10/10/14
Levering, John—1/26/13-10/10/14
Levering, Lera—1/26/13-10/10/14
Levering, Mrs. Mamie—1/26/13-10/10/14
Lewis, Joseph P.—4/30/44-10/22/49
Lewis, Marie, (Mrs. J. P.)—11/15/30-9/38
4/30/44-11/22/49
Light, Alice (Keith)—4/21/06-2/21/09
Light, Amy—4/1/05-12/18/09
Light, Minnie—4/4/97-6/11/98; 1/4/03-10/26/07
Lillis, Mrs. Ethel—12/31/66-12/11/71
Litchfield, Ethel (Woodall)—5/21/98-5/9/06
Litchfield, G. L.—5/30/97-7/14/1900
Litchfield, Jennie (England)—5/21/98-4/23/10
Litchfield, Letha—11/19/21-12/19/25
Litchfield, Marion—5/21/98-1/4/104
Litchfield, Mrs. M. J.—7/1/22-12/19/25
Litchfield, S. W.—5/30/97-10/6/06
Litchfield, Mrs. S. W.—5/30/97-4/6/1900
Littell, Benny—11/2/68-11/4/81
Littell, Dana—11/9/63-2/4/84
Littell, David—6/9/62-
Littell, Dr. Lester—11/19/60-
Littell, Lester, Jr.—11/19/60-6/23/73
Littell, Margie (Ulrich)—4/13/74-11/74
Littell, Tueasa—10/9/82-
Littell, Vivian—11/19/60-
Little, James—11/30/07-4/12/14
Ljungblad, Jonas E.—4/1/72-8/73
Ljungblad, Mrs. J. E.—4/1/72-8/73
Lockhart, Barbara June—3/7/53-12/4/54
Lockhart, Donald, K.—3/7/53-12/4/54
Lockhart, Mrs. Grasy—3/7/53-12/4/54
Lockhart, Norman—3/7/53-12/4/54
Long, Audrey (Burton)—3/3/68-
Long, Glen Roger—5/14/60-3/69
Long, John—3/3/68-3/28/78
Long, Mrs. Ruth—11/9/63-
Loveland, Daisy—4/21/06-10/11/09
Luttrell, Lloyd—3/8/24-7/3/26
Luttrell, Margie—11/16/26-12/8/29
Lyles, Raymond—11/12/32-5/1/35
Lyles, Sadie (Self)—4/27/35-10/3/36
Lynch, A. B.—3/17/17-3/16/18
Lynch, Mrs. A. B.—3/17/17-3/16/18
Lynch, Charles—12/2/16-9/8/17
Lynch, Wilbur—3/17/17-3/16/18
Lynd, Iva Mae—12/23/33-12/1/34
Lynd, Ivan A.—12/23/33-n.d.
Lyndon, Frank—11/28/96-5/13/99

Macier, Clara—1/23/09-9/15/10
MacIntire, Marie—11/14/05-n.d.
Mack, Isabella—5/21/21-3/29/24
MacMillan, Mrs. M. J.—11/16/18-1/29/21
Maddux, Floyd—6/28/02-11/22/06

Mangel, Lucille (Davis)—12/26/37-12/11/38
 Mangel, W. C.—12/26/37-12/11/38
 1/27/40-6/7/41
 Mangel, Mrs. W. C.—12/26/37-12/11/38
 1/27/40-6/7/41
 Manous, Arthur—5/21/98-10/6/06
 Manous, Lavern—5/4/29-12/8/29
 Manuel, Edith—5/4/29-6/1/29
 9/29/35-9/38
 Manuel, John—9/29/35-9/9/39
 Manuel, Mrs. John (Ina)—9/29/35-9/9/39
 Marcus, Robert—10/5/40-12/12/42
 Marcus, Mrs. W. C.—11/16/40-12/12/42
 Maris, W. B.—1/2/32-3/7/32
 Maris, Mrs. W. B.—1/2/32-8/20/32
 Maroon, Carrie S.—12/29/01-12/19/10
 Maroon, J. L.—6/29/02-12/19/10
 Marshall, Anna—11/26/27-4/24/28
 Marshall, J. S.—11/7/14-2/17/17
 Marshall, Mrs. Marian—11/6/15-2/17/17
 Martin, Charles—11/17/14-1/2/15
 Martin, John—5/21/98-7/8/06
 Martinson, Elsie—1/25/02-12/29/06
 Martinson, Jessie H.—7/7/54-1/28/59
 Martinson, M. M.—9/12/03-11/17/08
 10/26/12-3/28/14
 8/27/32-11/57
 Martinson, Stella—9/12/03-11/17/08
 10/26/12-3/28/14
 8/27/32-9/23/53
 Massengill, Mrs. Colleen Morgan—3/1/57-
 10/6/62
 6/6/64-
 Massengill, Jimmie L.—6/6/64-n.d.
 11/26/68-
 Massengill, Wendel E.—1/14/78-
 Matthews, John—6/9/62-12/28/63
 Matthews, K. M.—10/14/61-12/28/63
 Matthews, Mrs. K. M.—10/14/61-12/28/63
 Matthews, Kenneth—10/14/61-12/28/63
 Mauk, Daniel F.—5/2/08-12/21/08
 Mauk, Grace—8/12/08-1/30/09
 Mauk, Mrs. Sadie—5/2/08-6/30/09
 Medairy, Glenn—12/16/39-10/18/41
 Medairy, Mrs. Glenn—12/16/39-10/18/41
 Meeker, Willis—4/28/06-12/28/07
 Melendy, B. H.—10/20/94-3/24/06
 11/2/12-4/12/14
 Melendy, Evart B.—11/23/95-8/30/02
 10/28/05-12/9/07
 Melendy, La Rue W.—10/6/94-3/17/06
 Melendy, Leslie—9/10/04-3/24/06
 Melendy, Nettie—10/20/94-8/30/02
 10/28/05-12/9/07
 Melendy, Nettie (Morrison)—10/17/96-8/30/02
 Melendy, Mrs. S. J. S.—11/2/12-4/12/14
 11/27/28-7/4/31
 Melendy, Willie A.—10/6/94-11/5/04
 1/20/06-8/20/10
 Mendel, John—10/23/76-8/4/79
 Mendel, Mrs. John—10/23/76-8/4/79
 Mendell, Leanne—10/23/76-8/4/79
 Mendell, Michelle—10/23/76-8/4/79
 Merling, Paul David—1/8/72-10/27/72
 Merling, Stephanie C.—1/8/72-10/27/72
 Messer, Cora—1/7/99-11/14/03
 Messer, P.—1/7/99-11/14/03
 Messer, Vesta B.—7/4/03-11/14/03
 Miles, Ralph—8/31/74-7/26/75
 Miller, Clyde—9/12/08-6/30/16
 Miller, Mrs. D. I. (H. H.)—2/1/02-3/1/50
 Miller, Don—8/7/77-9/30/80
 Miller, Mrs. Don—8/7/77-9/30/80
 Miller, Grace Arlene—3/20/65-3/20/65
 Miller, Harry—2/1/02-10/5/47
 Miller, Harvey—1/18/02-4/22/05
 Miller, Mrs. Harvey—1/18/02-9/30/05
 Miller, H. S.—3/2/07-8/28/15
 Miller, Mrs. H. S.—3/2/07-8/28/15
 Miller, J. H.—12/29/89-7/25/91
 Miller, Mrs. Pearl—11/15/30-6/1/36
 n.d.-6/57
 Minesinger, John—10/19/35-9/4/37
 Mitchell, Bernie—4/1/05-10/3/04
 Mitchell, Ella E.—11/12/98-10/29/27
 11/24/28-2/7/31
 7/23/32-11/25/39
 8/17/40-10/45
 Mitchell, Harold—11/12/98-6/9/04
 Mitchell, Homer—11/12/98-1/4/03
 Mitchell, Mabel (Smith)—4/21/06-12/31/26
 Mizelle, Roscoe—3/19/04-7/05
 Mohr, Flora—6/29/75-6/29/75
 Montgomery, James F.—3/21/70-
 Montgomery, Mrs. James (Diane)—3/21/70-
 Montgomery, Mattie—7/2/92-12/25/94
 Montgomery, Olive—1/6/39-8/3/40
 Montgomery _____—7/2/92-12/25/94
 Moore, Ada—8/20/60-3/69
 Moore, Ida—10/16/26-12/18/28
 Moore, I. E.—2/27/04-1/05
 Moore, Mrs. I. E.—2/27/04-1/05
 Moore, Margaret (Allen)—6/7/41-10/17/43
 7/15/44-n.d.
 Moore, Wm. R.—6/7/41-10/17/43
 7/15/44-4/9/88
 Moore, Mrs. W. W. (Marie)—6/7/41-10/17/43
 7/15/44-11/13/85
 Morgan, Mrs. Alice Lela—8/23/69-
 Morgan, Angela—1/14/56-5/25/57
 Morgan, Annie M. (Dart)—3/25/94-7/30/98
 Morgan, Earl—1/29/67-3/69
 Morgan, Eddy Virgil—3/26/67-12/19/68
 Morgan, Mrs. Esta—11/9/63-3/5/66
 Morgan, Jeanette—1/23/92-12/25/94
 Morgan, Mrs. Lela—7/24/37-1/41
 6/2/41-1/20/45
 Morgan, Mrs. Lura Alice—8/20/60-
 Morgan, Mrs. M. E.—8/27/92-n.d.
 Morgan, Marcus—6/11/63-

Morgan, Monroe—4/3/92-12/25/94
 Morgan, Nelson—1/14/56-5/25/57
 12/23/61-5/12/62
 12/15/62-7/24/65
 9/29/67-
 Morgan, Mrs. Nelson—1/14/56-5/25/57
 12/23/61-5/12/62
 12/15/62-7/24/65
 Morley, Mrs. Angie—10/29/66-10/68
 Morrison, Mary—10/17/96-3/29/08
 Mount, Bessie—1/17/14-10/30/15
 Mowry, Chester—3/1/57-10/6/62
 Mowry, David—3/1/57-11/59; 8/5/61-7/69
 Mowry, Mrs. H. (Bessie)—3/30/19-6/11/27
 10/25/30-12/31/36
 2/1/44-1/25/50
 3/1/57-11/59
 8/5/61-9/14/63
 Mowry, Helen (Alexander)—5/19/56-n.d.
 Mowry, Helen—7/2/21-6/11/27
 Mowry, Henry—3/30/19-6/11/27
 10/25/30-12/31/36
 2/1/44-1/25/50
 Mowry, James—3/1/57-11/59
 8/5/61-6/22/81
 Mowry, Mrs. James (Elsie)—3/1/57-11/59
 8/5/61-
 Mowry, Robert—5/3/58-11/59
 8/5/61-
 Mowry, Susie—6/28/75-
 Moxley, Clarence—10/6/65-10/7/65
 Moyers, Billy—11/15/30-10/2/39
 Moyers, Buddy—2/9/57-
 Moyers, C. H.—9/15/17-10/2/20
 Moyers, Mrs. C. H.—9/15/17-12/9/18
 Moyers, Charley—1/23/09-6/20/11
 Moyers, Columbus—5/3/91-6/20/11
 Moyers, Cora—4/2/92-12/7/12
 Moyers, Dianne—9/19/53-12/31/58
 Moyers, J. C.—5/4/29-10/6/30
 Moyers, Jimmie—3/5/38-1/31/49
 Moyers, Laura—6/28/19-4/3/20
 3/25/22-1/20/23
 10/15/27-11/22/67
 Moyers, M. J.—4/2/92-3/2/25
 Moyers, Mattie—5/3/91-6/20/11
 Moyers, P. D.—4/2/92-12/30/10
 Moyers, Samuel—10/1/98-2/20/19
 Moyers, Mrs. Sam—12/01-3/8/19
 Moyers, Stella (Slayton)—10/14/93-10/14/05
 Moyers, Vesta (Callicutt)—9/10/04-2/19/11
 Muller, Mary M. (Ringwall)—6/10/05-12/14/07
 Murley, Billy M.—3/26/67-7/15/87
 Murray, Gordon—4/1/99-4/9/06
 Murray, Katie Stewart—4/1/99-4/3/04
 Murray, W.—4/1/99-4/9/06
 Murray, Mrs. Wm.—6/29/01-1/4/03
 Murrell, Fern—5/4/29-12/31/32
 Mynott, Mrs.—11/11/16-6/30/18
 McAfee, Selma—11/16/18-9/26/29
 McAlexander, Bernice—11/3/45-2/5/55
 McAlexander, Mrs. Jessie—4/5/41-9/5/48
 McAlexander, Millie (Strawder)—6/7/41-1/3/48
 McClure, Nellie—2/23/29-7/20/29
 McClure, Warner—2/4/28-7/20/29
 McColrey, Mary Clair—11/13/26-n.d.
 McComb, Mrs. Ernestine—5/13/78-5/11/79
 McConnell, Dale—10/29/66-9/16/67
 2/3/68-6/29/68
 McConnell, Flora—10/9/26-11/17/28
 McCulloch, Gertrude—3/10/06-4/1/10
 McCullough, Willa M.—12/8/23-9/27/24
 McGhee, Addie—1/23/15-2/17/17
 McGhee, Katherine—1/23/15-2/17/17
 McGhee, J. P.—1/23/15-2/17/17
 McGhee, Mrs. J. P.—1/23/15-2/17/17
 McGlothline, Lillie—12/19/18-12/31/38
 McKee, Abner—4/11/36-12/31/36
 McMillan, Earl—7/4/70-5/7/86
 McMillan, Ed—4/8/59-5/59
 McMullen, J. S.—12/15/51-5/6/53
 McMullen, Mrs. J. S.—12/15/51-5/6/53
 McNett, Adeline—7/11/14-1/1/16
 9/23/16-3/29/24
 McNett, Arthur—12/50-11/7/70
 McNett, Mrs. E. E.—6/17/16-5/7/20
 McNett, E. T.—3/3/17-7/26/28
 McNett, Mrs. E. T.—3/3/17-2/13/54
 McNett, Merle E.—7/23/60-11/8/70
 McNett, Mrs. Merle E.—7/23/60-11/8/70
 McNett, Viola—9/21/21-12/8/29
 3/4/33-11/1/36
 McSwain, Amelia—4/10/15-12/30/17
 McSwain, Ralph—4/10/15-12/30/17
 Nealle, Virle—9/26/14-5/13/16
 Nelson, Arthur—1/23/09-1/7/11
 Nelson, Effie—11/16/12-12/9/16
 Nelson, Walter—10/5/07-2/21/09
 Newell, Ms. Alice—8/11/06-11/9/07
 Newell, Willie—8/11/06-11/9/07
 Newman, Alvin—1/26/74-9/6/83
 Newman, Andre—1/26/74-9/6/83
 Newman, J. W.—1/26/74-7/5/78
 Newman, Mrs. J. W.—1/26/74-7/5/78
 Newman, Kathryn E.—8/8/64-9/6/64
 Newman, Lester—1/26/74-
 Newman, Theo—1/26/74-
 Noble, Henry—1/5/01-1/18/05
 Noonan, Barney—10/20/23-7/3/26
 Noonan, Mrs. Barney—10/20/23-7/3/26
 Norton, Mrs. Helena—8/10/46-
 Norton, Ralph—8/10/46-
 O'Brien, Robert—12/16/22-12/8/23
 O'Brien, Mrs. R. (Thelma)—12/16/22-12/8/23
 Olinger, Ada—10/7/78-
 Olinger, Mildred—11/11/16-5/4/18
 Orton, George—7/4/08-3/22/13
 Ottinger, Frank—6/12/65-67

Ottinger, Mrs. Frank—6/12/65-
Owen, Mrs. Fairy—12/16/39-8/2/40

Page, Frankie—11/11/22-10/17/25
Page, Margaret—5/16/25-10/17/25
Page, S. F.—11/15/19-9/26/20
Page, Mrs. S. F.—11/15/19-9/26/20
Paris, Aaron—5/3/80-
Paris, Glen—10/1/79
Paris, Jason—11/19/83
Paris, Rosa—12/30/80
Parish, Mrs. James (Millie)—11/15/75-8/8/76
Parker, Clyde—9/27/13-1/9/15
Parker, Mildred—4/10/15-4/27/18
Parker, R. D.—11/8/91-5/13
Parkhurst, M. J.—7/1/99-1/4/03
Parsons, Hattie, E.—9/10/92-4/22/93
Patch, Dr. C. C.—1/20/17-9/29/18
Patch, Mrs. C. C.—1/20/17-12/29/18
5/13/44-1/20/45
Patrick, Betty—5/15/50-10/28/50
Patrick, Geneva—7/15/50-10/28/50
Patrick, Mrs. Ivor—7/50-10/28/50
Patten, Ricky Allen—5/7/88-
n.d.-1/26/52
Patterson, Agnes—5/15/26-n.d.
Patton, Sharon—12/8/79-
Paul, Francina (Phelps)—4/4/97-7/8/05
Paul, Frank—4/1/99-10/4/02
Paul, Sr., Smith—4/1/99-10/4/02
Paul, Susan—5/2/98-4/6/07
Pavey, Mary—1/5/01-8/8/03
Pavey, Thomas—4/1/01-7/13/03
Peace, Hattle—1/4/90-5/1/97
Peace, L. D.—1/4/90-10/2/92
Peacock, Genevieve—12/1/17-8/24/18
Pearce, Linda—1/5/90-9/22/91
Peeples, Mattie Lou—5/5/34-12/26/37
Pester, James—1/18/19-12/28/19
Pester, Mrs. James—1/8/19-12/28/19
Peterson, Ollivia—6/15/12-4/12/14
Petrie, Alice—4/23/21-12/16/22
Petrie, Mrs. May—11/22/21-12/16/22
Petrie, Miss May—11/22/21-12/16/22
Petrie, Mrs. M. B.—7/24/48-12/30/50
8/27/51-3/20/55
Phelps, Bertha—1/29/16-9/16/16
Phelps, Louise—11/11/16-9/8/17
Phelps, Vernon—11/11/16-9/8/17
Phillips, Mrs. C. C.—4/21/17-12/30/17
Phillips, Albert—4/1/99-4/3/04
Phillips, Clara—4/1/99-12/28/02
Phillips, Mrs. Clara C.—7/18/08-n.d.
Phillips, Idella (Cochran)—11/21/03-9/17/10
Phillips, John—4/1/99-5/99
Philmore, Saus—6/1/17-12/28/19
Philpot, Mary—3/2/02-9/04
Philpott, W. A.—4/6/46-11/57
Philpott, Mrs. W. A.—4/6/46-11/57

Pickett, Mrs. D. C. (Marlene Hoover)—11/2/68-
Pierce, Mrs. Catherine—10/3/44-3/45
Pierce, H. W.—1/26/07-n.d.
Pierce, Mrs. H. W.—1/26/07-5/3/13
Pierce, Sarelda (Hallman)—9/8/88-8/9/91
Pine, H. C.—10/1/98-10/29/98
Pine, Mrs. H. C.—10/1/98-4/9/06
Pine, Ollie—1/27/1900-10/8/04
Plumb, D. C.—12/30/93-8/31/95
Plumb, Mrs. E. E.—12/30/93-12/30/94
Plumb, E. M.—12/30/93-12/30/94
Poague, George W.—9/25/15-2/7/18
Poague, Mrs. Geo. W.—9/25/15-6/3/26
Poague, Leah—9/25/15-9/29/19
Poague, Mildred—4/28/23-n.d.
Post, Aaron—12/9/22-6/23/23
Post, Clifford—11/3/72-10/7/78
Post, Helen—10/22/55-3/27/57
Post, Henry—12/23/61-1/1/72
4/5/75-11/1/78
n.d.-3/13/84
Post, Mrs. Henry (Sue)—3/26/67-1/1/72
4/5/75-11/1/78
Post, Irene—5/4/29-10/18/30
Post, John W.—1917-5/2/83
Post, Mrs. John (Ella)—10/22/25-3/27/57
12/23/61-
Post, Paul—10/22/55-3/27/57
Post, Richard—12/23/61-
Post, Mrs. Richard (Frances)—3/26/67-
Post, Mrs. Ruth W.—12/5/31-2/20/32
Post, Tammy—8/3/74-10/7/78
Post, Timmy—8/4/79-11/11/78; n.d.-8/11/84
Post, Trena D.—3/18/72-10/7/78
Post, Tyne—n.d.-10/7/78
Post, Versal James—n.d.-10/20/73
Post, Wendy Kaye—5/9/87-
Post, William—8/26/67-10/7/78
Post, Mrs. Wm. (Elaine)—8/26/67-10/7/78
Potter, Mrs. Elvira—2/1/02-5/1/04
Potter, William—2/1/02-5/1/04
Powell, George M.—3/17/1900-5/13/02
Powell, Mrs. Geo. M.—3/17/1900-3/1901
Powell, Mable—4/28/23-10/31/24
Presley, Anna (Bowen)—10/29/10-3/22/13
Presley, H. K.—10/24/08-8/6/10
Presley, Mary—11/2/07-12/5/08
Presley, William—4/21/06-4/12/14
Prest, Anita—9/26/70
Prest, E. T.—9/26/70-9/73
Prest, Mrs. E. T.—9/26/70-9/73
Prest, Jeanette—9/26/70-10/6/73
Prest, Lorraine (Drachenberg)—9/26/70-11/9/74
Prest, Wilton—9/26/70-10/6/73
Price, Arthur J.—8/28/48-10/9/48
Price, Mrs. A. J.—3/30/46-
Price, Dorothy—8/28/48-10/9/48
Price, Helen V.—3/28/08-9/17/11
Price, Mrs. Martha—5/6/78-

Prince, Gregory T.—8/29/87-
 Prince, Naster B.—5/13/78-
 Pryor, Cecil—n.d.-11/1/79
 Pryor, Mrs. Esther—12/15/79-7/11/81
 7/25/81-7/25/82
 6/12/82-
 Puckett, Mrs. D. C. (Marlene Hoover)—n.d.
 Pulley, Susie—11/16/12-4/10/15
 Purvis, Mrs. Clifford—8/24/18-1/2/20
 Purvis, Ernest—8/24/18-5/8/20
 Purvis, Mrs. Hattie—9/12/08-1/24/10
 Purvis, J. W.—9/12/08-1/24/10
 8/24/18-5/8/20
 Purvis, Mrs. J. W.—8/24/18-5/8/20
 Purvis, Lynn—8/24/18-9/28/30
 Purvis, Viola—9/12/08-1/24/10
 Putnam, Grace—11/6/12-3/22/13

 Quinn, Mrs. G. D. (Grace)—12/27/34-11/30/37
 7/22/39-1/4/41

 Rainwater, Lucy—11/6/12-4/12/14
 Rathbun, F. O.—11/30/38-10/2/39
 Rathbun, Mrs. F. O.—11/30/38-10/2/39
 Ramond, F. O.—1/30/04-3/17/06
 Raymond, Ralph—7/24/09-6/29/13
 Reeder, Frank—2/3/12-4/13/12
 4/1913-5/21/15
 Reeder, Neva—1/23/09-1/2/15
 Rees, Gertrude—1/2/82-
 Rees, Tad—1/2/82-
 Reeves, Rosemary—8/20/60-10/14/61
 Reiber, Milton T.—10/3/42-3/44
 Reiber, Mrs. Milton T.—10/3/42-3/44
 Reiber, N. A.—3/10/06-3/13/09
 Reyno, Mrs. Nancy—8/31/69-2/28/70
 Reynolds, Manning—5/13/78-5/31/79
 Reynolds, Mrs. Manning—1978-
 Reynolds, Martha—2/22/02-9/30/05
 Reynolds, Nina (Emerson)—3/10/06-7/15/09
 Reynolds, Ruby—n.d.-7/87
 Rice, James—1/30/04-4/1/05
 Rice, Mrs. Letta—1/30/04-4/1/05
 Richardson, Calvin—9/3/21-12/16/22
 Richardson, Helena—9/3/21-4/28/22
 Richardson, J. D.—9/3/21-12/16/22
 Richardson, Mrs. J. D.—9/3/21-12/16/22
 Richey, Mrs. Robert (Amy)—7/28/62-1973
 Rideout, Cora—12/19/14-6/26/26
 Ridgeway, Gladys—4/23/04-10/22/10
 6/6/25-7/4/31
 Ridgeway, Libbie (Fiscus)—10/7/94-1/11/32
 Ridgeway, W. W.—10/7/94-1/30/98
 Ridley, Bertie—8/1/08-10/28/16
 Ridley, C. M.—5/23/14-10/28/16
 Ridley, Charley—5/23/14-10/28/16
 Ridley, Mrs. Etta—8/1/08-10/28/16
 Ridley, Herbert—6/6/14-10/28/16
 Riggs, Mrs. A. (Casper)—3/30/46-7/18/49

 Riggs, John—5/3/80-
 Robards, Fannie B.—5/21/98-6/6/02
 Roberts, Jessica (Harmon)—11/22/69-
 Roberts, Mary—10/26/12-12/24/16
 Roberts, Mrs. Nelle—5/25/57-5/60
 9/5/64-12/20/68
 Roberts, Tommy Sue—n.d.
 Robertson, Claude—4/23/04-10/6/07
 Robinson, Anna Jean—8/28/48-11/3/51
 Robinson, Mrs. Artie P.—8/28/48-11/3/51
 12/8/62-10/13/63
 Robinson, Avina—1/6/30-10/18/30
 Robinson, Glenn—1/1/07-12/27/14
 Robinson, Mrs. Martha—11/6/54-9/55
 10/13/56-3/63
 Robinson, Mrs. Martha C.—4/4/45-1/8/49
 Robinson, Martha E.—7/52-5/22/54
 Robinson, Norma R.—11/6/65-2/13/69
 Robinson, Mrs. Statie—6/1/07-10/23/15
 Robinson, William—4/25/03-n.d.
 Rockwell, L. L.—10/30/20-9/17/21
 Rockwell, Mrs. L. L.—10/30/20-9/17/21
 Rodgers, Sadie—1/17/14-9/16/16
 Rogers, Earl—10/26/12-11/23/18
 Rogers, Hattie—4/1/05-9/4/11
 Rogers, Jessie—1/26/07-10/25/10
 Rogers, Minnie (Couter)—1/27/1900-7/4/03
 Roland, Mrs. Edyth—6/9/62-5/79
 Rollman, Mary J.—11/15/75-8/8/76
 Rollman, Stephen T.—11/15/75-8/8/76
 Rollman, Wm. Floyd—11/15/75-8/8/76
 Roper, Clara May—5/5/34-n.d.
 Rose, Anna (Melendy)—10/1/98-1/28/11
 Rose, Herman—1/6/95-1/4/03
 Rose, Katie—6/6/94-10/2/95
 Rose, Lillian—1/25/02-4/23/10
 Rosick, Edith—3/5/38-10/3/44
 Ross, Mrs. Iva C.—n.d.-7/13/07
 Rossier, Mabel (Rowe)—6/28/02-10/8/04
 Rowe, Carolyn—2/50-11/57
 Rowe, Mrs. Eva—11/17/23-11/41
 Rowe, Thomas—1/18/02-10/8/14
 Rowe, Thomas D.—10/15/10-8/19/12
 Rowe, Mrs. Thomas D.—10/15/10-8/19/12
 Rumble, Timmy—12/5/81-1/6/82
 Rumpfelt, Agnes—3/5/38-3/5/38
 Rumpfelt, Jake—12/11/37-3/5/38
 Rumpfelt, Mrs. Jake—12/11/37-3/5/38
 Rumpfelt, Nellie—3/5/38-3/5/38
 Rush, J. O.—11/12/27-9/29/28
 Rush, Mrs. J. O.—11/12/27-9/29/28
 Russell, A. B.—9/25/10-11/12/11
 11/29/13-3/4/16
 1/28/33-4/25/33
 Russell, Mrs. A. B. (Clara)—9/25/10-11/12/11
 11/29/13-3/4/16
 1/28/33-4/25/33
 Russell, Cora—11/21/25-10/9/26
 1/9/32-11/4/33

Russell, Delia—10/15/10-4/12/11
 Russell, Luther—4/8/59-1/14/67
 Russell, Mrs. N. J.—10/15/10-12/14/12

Saltz, Mrs. Cora—6/04-4/05
 9/28/12-8/19/16

Saltz, Grant—7/11/14-9/27/15
 Saltz, Isabel—9/28/12-12/18/15

Saltz, Kern—10/26/12-12/18/15

Sammer, Vesta—1/17/14-9/2/16

Sammer, W. E.—7/28/17-12/19

Sammer, Mrs. W. E.—7/28/17-11/6/20

Sampson, Florida (Mullin)—4/1/05-12/27/14

Sanderlin, James L.—1/14/78-

Sanderlin, John—11/4/72-

Sanderlin, Michelle—11/71-

Sanderlin, Patricia—1/14/78-

Sanford, Elder—12/29/01-5/23/03

7/13/10-6/25/11

Sanford, Mrs. F.—12/29/01-12/15/10

Sather, Mrs. Lydia—4/23/04-10/12/11

Sather, O. J.—4/23/04-10/12/11

Saunders, Lucilla—9/1/17-8/10/18

Schafer, Cleon M.—10/10/87-

Schirmer, R. G.—8/29/42-9/26/42

Schirmer, Mrs. R. G.—8/29/42-9/26/42

Slicker, Mrs. Cora (Schlicker)—4/16/63-9/22/71

Schmidt, Beverly—12/8/83-

Schmidt, Byron—2/23/85-

Schmidt, Clinton—1/10/87-8/29/87

Schmidt, Marvin—12/8/83-

Schmidt, Vance—3/10/84-

Schroader, E. W.—10/15/66-11/21/69

Schroader, Mrs. E. W.—10/15/66-2/27/72

Schultz, Otto—7/13/07-6/6/08

Schutt, Cecil—10/7/33-1/1/35

Schutt, Mrs. Cecil—10/7/33-1/1/35

Scoles, Ada (Peace)—4/6/89-3/31/01

Scoles, H. M.—4/6/89-4/4/97

Scoles, Helen—4/6/90-9/30/93

Scoles, Isaiah—4/6/89-4/4/97

Scoles, J. S.—12/29/89-7/4/96

Scoles, J. W.—4/5/90-9/30/93

Scoles, Nellie—12/29/89-7/4/96

Scott, Catherine D.—2/23/35-2/20/38

Scott, Francis—5/12/34-3/25/37

Scott, Maggie—10/1/98-2/10/05

Segall, T. S.—7/3/20-n.d.

Segall, Mrs. T. S.—7/3/20-n.d.

Shadwick, Anthony—1/14/78-

Shadwick, Buster—6/28/75-

Shadwick, Cynthia L.—11/20/71-

Shadwick, Gwendolyn M.—3/21/70-

Shadwick, J. P.—9/10/60-10/2/65

Shadwick, Jay Nita (Dodson)—11/26/68-

Shadwick, Juvenia (Morgan)—5/57-3/60

10/8/60-12/10/66

Died, 4/4/68

Shadwick, Margaret—10/17/64-12/10/66

Shadwick, Roy R.—10/8/60-

Shadwick, Mrs. Roy—9/10/60-10/16/63

Shafer, Harvey—7/24/48-8/7/52

Shafer, Mrs. Harvey—7/24/48-10/3/53

Shafer, Mary—10/26/46-8/30/?

Shapers, John (Schapers)—5/26/06-4/5/09

Shapers, Mrs. John—5/26/06-4/5/09

Sharp, Gene—3/25/33-10/6/35

Sharp, Mary—10/7/94-12/15/94

10/17/96-6/24/06

Sharp, Mettie (Morrison)—10/7/94-12/15/94

Sharp, Smith—10/7/94-12/15/94

10/7/1900-1/31/25

Sharp, Mrs. Smith (Nettie)—10/7/94-12/15/94

10/7/1900-1/31/25

Shaw, Blanche—8/18/94-10/3/97

Shaw, H. S.—8/18/94-10/3/97

Shaw, Mrs. H. S.—8/18/94-10/3/97

Sheldt, Mrs. A. P.—11/30/29-10/6/30

Shelton, Miriam—3/29/83-

Shiff, Lida—3/13/09-n.d.

Shreve, Jos—1/17/14-5/20/16

Shreve, Ruby—3/9/35-9/30/37

Shuster, Elner (Schuster)—11/7/08-6/30/10

Shuster, Marie—11/7/08-2/3/12

Shuster, Paul—11/7/08-9/7/12

Simmons, Ida—12/16/93-12/15/94

Simpson, William C.—6/6/91-

Sinclair, Agnes—10/2/09-6/7/11

Sinclair, James—5/11/68

Sinclair, James—12/21/74-

Sinclair, Jean—12/21/74-

Sinclair, Joyce—3/10/62-3/69

Sinclair, Mrs. L. V.—9/28/12-9/30/17

Skinner, Bethel—7/13/10-4/4/14

Skinner, Linden—9/7/12-4/4/14

Skinner, Mrs. Stella—7/13/10-4/4/14

Slaten, Stella—1/26/07-12/14/12

Slawson, W. A.—3/14/45-1/58

Slawson, Mrs. W. A.—3/14/45-1/58

Small, Lillie W.—12/6/02-4/7/07

Smith, Andrew—1/2/65-12/28/68

Smith, Mrs. Andrew—1/2/65-12/28/68

Smith, C. E.—10/27/29-9/27/30

Smith, Dan—11/11/72-1/26/74

Smith, Mrs. Dan (Betty)—11/11/72-1/26/74

Smith, Eddie Harry—3/20/65-12/28/68

Smith, Effie—1/17/14-12/24/16

Smith, Fayette—10/23/26-n.d.

Smith, J. F. (Mrs.)—2/3/17-9/29/19

Smith, Mrs. J. S.—11/13/26-n.d.

Smith, Joe—5/17/58-12/58

Smith, Joseph—1/2/65-2/16/69

Smith, Mavlina—5/4/29-4/26/30

Smith, Margaret—5/4/29-4/26/30

Smith, Norma—5/17/36-n.d.

7/27/38-7/1/39

Smith, Phynia—11/14/05-12/7/07

Smith, Richard—5/10/80-

Smith, W. N.—4/24/28-7/4/31

Smith, Mrs. W. N.—4/24/28-7/4/31

Smith, Wayne—1/2/65-12/28/68

Smith, West M.—12/19/25-n.d.

Snapp, Cora—1/14/56-5/25/57
 Snapp, J. C.—2/1/69-4/2/82
 Snapp, Mrs. J. C. (Laura)—2/1/69-1/22/77
 Snapp, Wm. J.—3/20/65-1/11/69
 Sneed, Mrs. Howard—7/6/46-2/11/86
 Sneed, Robert E.—7/6/46-10/6/62
 Sneed, Susan—3/28/70-
 Sneider, Brenda (Von Endt)—12/16/72-8/30/75
 Snyder, Mary—11/8/90-n.d.
 Soule, Anna—5/17/36-5/28/41
 Soule, Mrs. Florence—11/15/30-12/7/63
 Soule, Joe—3/25/33-n.d.
 Soule, Martha—3/25/33-5/28/41
 9/8/45-2/28/48
 Soule, Mary—5/15/26-4/25/33
 Spaulding, Arthur—12/11/92-1/6/95
 2/8/02-11/14/03
 Spaulding, Mrs. Maude—2/8/02-11/14/03
 Spire, Mrs. E. C.—12/29/06-1/22/09
 Spradling, Sandra—6/26/76-
 Sprehn, H. J. K.—4/27/07-4/12/14
 Stancil, Edith—11/12/31-6/28/37
 Steadham, Palmer—3/8/24-12/26/25
 Stegall, Mrs. Hattie—2/1/36-5/13/49
 Stegall, Mettie M.—10/17/96-3/29/08
 Stegall, T. S.—7/3/20-1/19/25
 Stegall, Mrs. T. S.—7/3/20-1/19/25
 Stegall, Thomas—4/4/97-3/29/08
 Stephenson, C. B.—4/17/15-5/24/19
 Stephenson, Mrs. C. B.—4/17/15-5/24/19
 Stephenson, Charles—4/21/17-n.d.
 Stephenson, Crisler—4/21/17-9/29/19
 Stephenson, Dan, Sr.—7/8/16-12/29/18
 Stephenson, Dan, Jr.—3/25/33-12/31/39
 Stephenson, Edythe—4/21/17-5/24/19
 Stephenson, Mrs. Ethel (Clowers)—2/5/21-7/3/26
 Stephenson, Lizzie—4/17/15-5/24/19
 Stephenson, Rochelle—3/25/33-2/4/61
 Stephens, Ollie—2/13/54-3/69
 Stepp, Byburn J.—5/6/78-9/13/81
 Stevenson, Joe—4/14/84-
 Stevenson, Leyah—4/14/84-
 Steward, Mary A.—4/20/07-10/5/07
 Stewart, Agnes—6/26/98-6/99
 Stewart, J. P.—6/26/98-8/99
 Stewart, Maggie—9/17/98-1/31/03
 Stewart, Margarete—6/26/98-1/31/03
 Stewart, Robert—10/1/98-1/31/03
 Stewart, Thaddeus—4/5/02-4/21/07
 Stewart, Mrs. Thaddeus—4/5/02-10/5/07
 Stoltz, May—4/23/04-7/8/06
 Stone, C. L.—6/28/13-10/24/14
 Stone, Elmer—7/14/51-2/56
 Stone, Mrs. Elmer—7/14/51-2/56
 Stone, Gene—7/14/51-2/30/55
 Stone, Mrs. May—6/28/13-10/24/14
 Stone, Roland—7/14/51-8/29/53
 Strawn, Josephine—11/20/15-5/13/16
 Strawn, W. E.—11/20/15-4/8/16
 Strawn, Mrs. W. E.—11/20/15-4/8/16
 Stringfellow, Belinda—11/2/68-9/26/70
 Stringfellow, Jayson—3/21/70-9/26/70
 Stringfellow, Judson—11/2/68-9/26/70
 Stringfellow, William—11/2/68-9/26/70
 Stringfellow, Mrs. Wm.—11/2/68-9/26/70
 Sturdevant, Chas. E.—8/8/91-3/25/94
 4/1913-9/15/17
 Sturdevant, Jennie W.—8/8/91-3/25/94
 4/1913-9/15/17
 Sturdevant, Jonathan—3/10/1900-10/27/1900
 Sturdevant, M. C.—3/10/1900-10/27/1900
 Sturdevant, M. J.—3/10/1900-10/27/1900
 Sturdevant, Melvin C.—4/2/92-11/28/97
 Stych, Emma (Chrisler)—1/25/02-10/14/05
 Stych, Henry—4/21/06-10/6/07
 Sullivan, Mrs. Constance—3/14/45-10/27/45
 Swafford, J. B.—n.d.
 Swafford, Lucille (Gordon)—3/25/33-8/3/41
 12/13/52-6/69
 Syler, Melvin—4/21/17-12/28/19

 Teeters, Mrs. Ellen—8/13/98-n.d.
 Tenny, Earl—4/21/02-1/7/11
 Tenny, _____—4/26/02-1/7/11
 Tenny, Mrs. J. E.—4/26/02-12/20/11
 Tenny, Vera—4/23/04-7/23/10
 Termier, Sophia—4/23/04-3/17/06
 Terry, Amanda—9/8/88-2/20/97
 Terry, Bird—9/8/88-2/20/97
 Terry, Daisy—10/29/27-12/29/28
 Terry, Mrs. R. A.—10/29/27-3/10/28
 Tew, Murrel—12/19/31-4/8/33
 Thayer, Flossy—10/7/93-1/4/97
 Thayer, J. B.—12/2/93-2/15/96
 Thielkeld, Dolly—n.d.-2/26/16
 Thomas, Mrs. O. E.—1/29/16-12/30/17
 1/30/32-8/60
 Thompson, Bessie—6/14/10-9/7/12
 Thompson, Charles—6/14/10-9/7/12
 Thompson, John—9/9/11-9/7/12
 Thompson, Nellie—6/14/10-9/7/12
 Thompson, Mrs. Tillie—6/14/10-9/7/12
 Thornton, Margerate—1/23/09-1/10/10
 Thorpe, June (Blue)—3/16/35-3/27/48
 Thorpe, Loise (Connell)—9/14/12-12/31/26
 10/19/29-3/24/34
 3/16/35-4/24/84
 Thurman, Tony—5/3/80-
 Tinsley, Della (Caldwell)—10/5/01-10/8/04
 Tinsley, Willie—11/30/07-n.d.
 Travis, Edna (Reeder)—10/6/02-5/21/15
 Travis, Mrs. John (Anna)—10/4/02-12/18/20
 Travis, Joe V.—11/23/04-7/3/26
 Travis, John—10/4/02-12/18/20
 Travis, May—11/29/02-7/3/04
 Travis, Nellie—10/4/02-11/8/07
 12/21/12-12/31/16
 11/17/17-1/15/21
 Travis, Paul—1/3/25-7/3/26
 Travis, Mrs. Sam—1/3/25-7/3/26
 Triplett, Glen—9/1/17-2/27/26
 Triplett, Mrs. L. B.—11/26/10-n.d.

Triplett, Mattie—10/26/12-2/4/17
 Triplett, Minnie Lou—9/14/12-10/14/22
 Tucker, Mrs. Flossie—11/15/30-n.d.
 Turner, Edna—5/1/15-2/24/17
 Turner, Emma—5/1/15-2/24/17
 Turner, Ethel (Mrs. James)—9/2/16-3/17/17
 3/6/20-9/16/22
 Turner, James—9/2/16-3/17/17
 3/6/20-9/16/22
 Turner, Raymond—9/11/20-9/16/22
 Turner, Robert—5/1/15-2/24/17

 Ulrick, Emily—4/21/06-1/13/08
 Umlauf, Mrs. Amy—7/4/42-11/6/44
 1/4/64-5/25/74
 Umlauf, Arthur—11/47-9/6/55
 Umlauf, Doris—3/5/38-5/24/41
 Umlauf, Irene (Abston)—1/9/37-12/31/39
 9/26/42-7/24/43
 11/17/45-9/6/55
 Underwood, David—2/12/55-2/5/66
 Underwood, Ernest B.—2/20/44-9/28/62
 Underwood, Mrs. E. B. (Evelyn)—2/20/44-6/1/52
 Underwood, Mrs. E. B. (Josephine)—12/20/52-
 9/29/62
 Underwood, Ernestine—6/9/62-9/62
 Underwood, Harold—2/50-10/6/62
 Underwood, J. B.—6/9/62-
 Underwood, R. L.—12/18/43-5/9/48
 Underwood, Mrs. R. L.—12/18/43-5/9/48
 Underwood, Ralph—5/57-9/29/62
 Underwood, Raymond—5/57-9/29/62
 Urban, Frank—1/12/70-
 Urban, Mrs. Frank (Katherine)—6/22/66-
 11/11/83

 Van Kirk, M. B.—12/22/06-6/30/12
 Van Pelt, Dena—3/25/22-10/6/23
 Van Tassell, A.—3/19/04-11/5/08
 Van Tassell, Mrs. A.—3/19/04-11/10/11
 Van Tassell, Lucy—3/19/04-11/20/11
 Van Voorhes, Elizabeth (Harrison)—10/5/07-
 12/7/12
 Van Voorhes, Ethel May—10/28/12-2/28/20
 Van Voorhis, James—3/16/29-1/4/35
 Van Voorhis, Lawrence D.—5/2/08-9/13/23
 12/6/24-8/6/36
 Van Voorhis, Margaret—10/19/07-9/15/23
 12/6/24-1/44
 Van Voorhis, S. H.—2/16/13-1/1/28
 Van Voorhis, Mrs. S. H.—2/16/13-5/1/36
 Van Voorhis, Willis—1/23/09-12/16/22
 Varney, Curtis—1915-5/13/16
 Vick, Helen—9/7/12-5/19/13
 Vick, Mrs. Mary—11/12/49-5/3/52
 10/31/53-2/3/54
 Victory, Dorothy—1/4/30-10/18/30
 Victory, William—8/21/44-3/2/49
 Victory, Mrs. Wm.—8/21/44-3/2/49

 Vreeland, G. S.—10/7/99-n.d.
 3/24/06-n.d.
 12/26/08-10/15/10
 4/22/11-11/12/11
 4/1913-4/29/16
 3/9/18-1/12/29
 10/15/32-11/30/35
 Vreeland, Mrs. G. S. (Virginia)—4/93-5/18/51
 Vreeland, Mrs. G. S.—5/20/99-1/18/02
 Vreeland, G. W.—4/22/93-10/5/98
 Vreeland, Mrs. J. B.—4/22/93-10/5/98
 Vreeland, Katie—10/6/02-9/20/13
 Vreeland, Lulu—5/20/99-5/19/09
 Vreeland, Lulu H.—10/6/94-10/5/98
 Vreeland, Rachel—7/22/93-10/5/98
 5/20/99-12/16/05
 Vreeland, Rosebud—9/7/12-12/30/17
 Vreeland, Willie—7/3/93-4/2/99

 Wade, Hazel—11/22/35-12/11/37
 Wade, Verda—10/23/26-n.d.
 Wagner, George—6/16/45-6/30/65
 Wagner, Mrs. Geo.—6/16/45-n.d.
 Waldron, Naomi—12/19/25-8/27/27
 Walker, Alice—4/21/17-9/12/25
 Walker, Blanch—7/27/01-7/9/05
 Walker, Bradford T.—10/6/94-1/6/19
 Walker, David—7/16/67-3/7/84
 Walker, Delia E.—1/6/95-10/6/17
 Walker, Delia R.—4/7/95-1/15/02
 Walker, Donna Jean—9/19/53-3/27/57
 Walker, Eloise—7/4/31-2/27/32
 Walker, Ernest—7/4/31-8/21/43
 Walker, Mrs. Ernest—7/4/31-8/21/43
 Walker, Esther (Wirran)—3/25/33-
 Walker, Ethel (Blackburn)—11/30/07-7/8/11
 Walker, Flossie—1/23/09-7/8/11
 Walker, Grace—4/7/95-1/19/05
 Walker, Grant—4/23/04-7/8/11
 Walker, Linda—n.d.-8/79
 Walker, Linda (Boyer)—7/16/67-9/5/79
 Walker, Marcelia A. (Cooley) (Booth)—1/6/95-
 7/6/12
 Walker, Marie—3/3/68-
 Walker, Mrs. Martha—7/04-7/8/11
 Walker, Martha Pearl—5/10/80-8/12/80
 Walker, Mrs. Nannie—11/9/63-3/69
 Walker, Paul—10/3/31-3/27/57
 Walker, Mrs. Paul (Nellie)—1935-
 Walker, Pearl—11/26/10-7/8/11
 Walker, Mrs. Sam (Mattie)—5/16/25-n.d.
 Walker, Seth T.—1/6/95-9/28/01
 Walker, Theodore H.—7/16/67-
 Walker, Mrs. T. H.—7/16/67-
 Walker, Velma—10/3/31-3/14/36
 Walker, Woodson—11/24/84-
 Walker, Mrs. Woodson—11/24/84-
 Wammack, Minerva—1/24/48-10/9/48
 Ward, Mrs. Anna—12/25/09-12/4/15

Ward, Bennie—n.d.-1/10/15
 Ward, C. E.—11/21/81-
 Ward, Curtis—12/25/09-5/29/14
 Ward, Elizabeth—12/28/19-n.d.
 Ward, Elsie—6/10/33-9/5/36
 Ward, Eugene—9/27/13-n.d.
 Ward, Flora—1/17/20-n.d.
 10/20/23-1/24/25
 Ward, Frances—1/25/02-4/9/06
 Ward, Harry—1/17/20-n.d.
 Ward, Lizzie—9/27/13-12/4/15
 Ward, R. L.—12/25/09-12/4/15
 1/17/20-n.d.
 Ward, Mrs. Ronnie Mae—11/21/81
 Ward, Mrs. Ruby (C. L.)—7/21/62-
 Wareham, Benton—10/26/12-4/12/14
 Wareham, Dayton—10/10/08-7/4/14
 Warren, Maud—12/31/12-11/6/15
 2/1/58-10/2/60
 Warren, May—12/31/12-7/24/15
 Washburn, Emma (Mrs. H. A.)—10/28/05
 -1/19/07
 Washburn, Mrs. Frank (Anna)—10/29/21-n.d.
 Washburn, Frank—4/21/06-5/07
 8/9/13-3/31/17
 10/29/21-3/62
 Washburn, H. A.—10/28/05-1/19/07
 Washburn, Mrs. Mary—4/19/30-7/31/37
 Waters, Ernest—n.d.-1/16/15
 Waters, Ora—9/26/14-11/6/15
 Watkins, Mrs. Adeline—3/28/25-12/8/29
 3/11/50-n.d.
 Watkins, Clayton—1/13/23-7/3/26
 Watkins, Gladys—4/28/27-6/8/29
 Watkins, Ruth—4/28/27-6/8/29
 Watkins, W.—11/21/25-6/8/29
 Watts, Fern—11/1/19-n.d.
 Watts, Helen—3/6/20-6/5/20
 Watts, Helen—8/28/26-n.d.
 Watts, Ralph—3/6/20-6/5/20
 Watts, V. B.—11/1/19-6/5/20
 8/28/26-9/8/29
 Watts, Mrs. V. B.—11/1/19-6/5/20
 8/28/26-n.d.
 Weaver, Angela—12/12/87-
 Weaver, Dan Fred—12/12/87-
 Weaver, Frederic D.—12/12/87-
 Weaver, Linda—12/12/87-
 Webb, B. F.—11/1/19-6/30/26
 Webb, Mrs. B. F.—11/1/19-1/30/26
 Webb, Byrom—5/20/16-n.d.
 Webb, Solon—2/25/05-4/5/08
 Webb, Violet—4/23/21-1/30/26
 Webber, Clara—4/1/99-5/30/06
 Wedel, Eugene—3/14/59-2/11/61
 Wedel, Mrs. Eugene—3/14/59-2/11/61
 Welch, Mrs. Kay—8/67-
 Welch, Mary Ann—8/7/15-8/19/16
 Welkin, H. A.—12/26/53-1/8/55
 Welkin, Mrs. H. A.—12/26/53-1/8/55
 Wellman, C. D.—11/50-10/10/53
 Wellman, Mrs. C. D.—11/50-10/10/53
 Wellman, Clarence—10/5/30-9/20/31
 Wellman, Joyce—11/50-10/10/53
 Wellman, L. E.—7/13/29-10/3/31
 Wellman, Mrs. L. E.—7/13/29-9/20/31
 Wellman, Wallace—10/29/29-9/20/31
 Westner, Mrs. E. E.—1/27/1900-4/3/04
 Wheeler, Herbert—5/20/16-9/15/17
 Wheeler, R. A.—4/6/89-6/11/98
 Wheeler, Mrs. R. A.—4/1913-n.d.
 Wheeler, W. L.—4/6/89-3/7/97
 White, Mrs. Caroline—8/20/60-5/28/69
 White, J. W.—3/1/40-5/28/41
 White, Mrs. J. W.—3/1/40-5/28/41
 White, Masie—10/4/24-7/3/26
 White, Mildred—12/6/24-7/3/26
 White, Mrs. Walter—7/17/09-4/14/65
 Whitman, Darwin—3/24/73-10/13/73
 Whitney, Florence—9/28/12-8/29/14
 Whittemore, Ernest—10/26/12-12/30/17
 Whittemore, Ethel—10/26/12-n.d.
 Whittenberg, Clara—1/24/14-12/4/15
 Whittier, Edward—1/23/09-12/13/19
 Whittington, Ocheesee—11/16/35-9/5/36
 Wickham, Carol Sue—8/24/63-8/28/63
 Wickham, H. H.—8/24/63-8/28/65
 5/25/74-8/14/76
 Wickham, Mrs. H. H.—8/24/63-8/28/65
 5/25/74-8/14/76
 Wickham, Sarah E.—8/24/63-8/28/65
 Wickham, Steven D.—8/24/63-8/28/65
 Wilber, Edna—1/19/24-5/30/25
 Williams, Arthur—4/21/17-n.d.
 Williams, Bernice—4/21/17-7/19/24
 Williams, Bill—2/9/57-
 Williams, G. H.—3/12/04-6/27/08
 Williams, Mrs. Joyce—3/16/68-6/9/73
 Williams, Mary—3/12/04-6/27/08
 Williams, Pete—n.d.-3/30/74
 Williams, R. L.—8/19/05-8/25/23
 Williams, Mrs. R. L.—8/19/05-8/25/23
 Williams, Rita—3/18/72-3/30/73
 Williams, Ross—11/30/07-2/21/09
 Williams, W. W.—9/5/03-12/7/07
 Williams, Mrs. W. W.—9/5/03-8/17/05
 Williamson, Durwood—5/16/25-7/3/26
 Willis, Arletta—3/5/38-12/1/38
 Wilson, Mrs. A. J.—10/7/93-3/10/1900
 Wilson, Charles—11/9/63-2/66
 Wilson, Mrs. Cristie—12/15/62-3/5/66
 Wilson, Ealine—12/24/60-3/5/66
 Wilson, Mrs. Gussie—3/1/57-1969
 Wilson, Harry—3/22/75-
 Wilson, Mrs. Harry (Anita)—3/22/75-
 Wilson, Harry Dale—12/24/60-12/8/62
 Wilson, Heneger—4/8/59-4/4/65
 Wilson, Mrs. J. N.—12/9/22-7/28/23

Wilson, Jimmy—8/6/60-2/15/66
 Wilson, Karl—11/9/63-2/66
 Wilson, Mrs. L. E.—9/28/07-3/28/14
 Wilson, Leeman—12/24/60-2/15/66
 Wilson, Mrs. Leeman—12/24/60-2/15/66
 Wilson, Lessie—10/7/93-3/10/1900
 Wilson, Linda Faye—8/20/60-3/5/66
 Wilson, Shirlee Irene—8/6/60-2/15/66
 Wilson, Tommy L.—8/6/60-2/15/66
 Winan, Esther—3/33-9/20/52
 Winnie, Eunice—4/18/97-n.d.
 Wise, J. A.—12/9/44-4/7/45
 Wise, Mrs. J. A.—12/9/44-4/7/45
 Wolf, C. D.—1/14/93-9/29/94
 Wolf, Mrs. C. D.—1/14/93-9/29/94
 Wolf, Caroline—7/2/92-12/25/94
 Wolf, Edna—1/14/93-9/29/94
 Wolf, Wm. H.—7/2/92-12/25/94
 Wolfe, Arthur—12/2/44-6/51
 Wolfe, Mrs. Arthur—12/2/44-11/10/56
 Wolfe, Aubrey—5/4/29-10/3/31
 Wolff, Clarence M.—4/25/64-10/5/68
 Wolff, Mrs. Clarence—4/25/64-10/5/68
 Wolff, Janine Kay—4/25/64-10/5/68
 Wolff, Teddric W.—4/25/64-10/5/68
 Wood, Clarence—4/4/97-11/99
 Wood, Eugene—9/27/13-9/29/19
 Wood, G. H.—1/16/09-8/15/10
 Wood, Hazel—1/16/09-12/18/09
 Wood, L. H.—1/16/15-9/11/15
 Wood, Mrs. L. H.—1/16/15-9/11/15
 Woodall, Blemie—4/1/99-5/9/06
 Woodall, Luther—4/4/97-12/13/02
 Woodford, Mrs. Lillie—7/9/05-6/22/07
 Woodford, Nellie—10/1/98-n.d.
 7/9/05-6/22/07
 Woodford, William—7/9/05-6/22/07
 Woodford, Mrs. William—12/27/52-7/2/54
 Woodford, Winnie—10/1/98-n.d.
 7/9/05-11/10/11

Woodruff, Elbert E.—11/18/72-
 Woodruff, Mrs. E. E.—11/18/72-
 Woodruff, Elmer E.—11/29/02-4/23/10
 Woodruff, Frances—11/29/02-3/27/14
 Woodruff, Nellie—9/14/07-5/25/12
 Woody, Margaret—5/28/27-11/27/28
 Woolridge, Mrs. Eliza—12/25/15-12/18/16
 Woolridge, Orelia—12/25/15-n.d.
 Woolsey, Ada—2/10/10-5/2/14
 Woolsey, F. E.—9/6/47-12/27/47
 Woolsey, Mrs. F. E.—9/6/47-12/27/47
 Wrenn, B. F.—4/19/30-12/20/30
 Wrenn, Helen—5/4/29-8/20/30
 Wrenn, Mrs. Inez—10/20/27-8/20/30
 Wright, Emma—2/11/11-12/29/12
 Wright, John F.—3/23/12-4/13/12
 Wright, L. D.—2/11/11-4/1913
 Wright, Mrs. L. D.—2/11/11-12/29/12
 Wullschleger, Carol—10/8/60-3/7/84

Yother, Glenn—11/21/81-
 Yother, Mrs. Minnie—4/8/59-
 Young, Nessie—1/2/98-6/11/98
 Young, Sadie R.—4/52-12/27/52
 12/26/53-2/5/66
 Young, W. C.—3/20/44-3/15/47
 Young, Mrs. W. C.—3/20/44-12/17/49
 Youngberg, Dickie—5/3/58-
 Youngberg, Eunice—5/57-
 Youngberg, Nancy Lois—5/14/60-
 Youngberg, Robert—11/2/56-n.d.
 Youngberg, Mrs. Robert—11/2/56-n.d.
 Youngberg, Virginia—11/2/56-
 Youngblad, Jonas—n.d.-7/21/73
 Youngblad, Mrs.—n.d.-7/21/73
 Youngs, D. E.—5/22/05-12/27/14
 Youngs, Mrs. D. E.—5/22/05-12/27/14

Zeigler, Mrs. Iva—11/18/72-

This list is from September 8, 1888, until August, 1988.

